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THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL COLORED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

VOLUME I.—NUMBER 29. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HON. JOHN C. DANCY.

THE HISTORY OF A MOST SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

A Career Rich With Honors and Glorious With Achievements--Editor, Orator, Lecturer, Race Advocate and Christian--Zion's Most Distinguished Layman.

Prepared for The Freeman.

The subject of this sketch was born in slavery at Tarboro, North Carolina, May 8, 1857. He early exhibited a thirst for education, and was, therefore, immediately after the close of the war, put under the instraction of the best teach er's from the north.

His father was a skilled mechanic and was the leading builder and contractor of the county. By reason of his intuition, genius and foresight he became a county commissioner, the most responsible and honorable office in tne gift of the county. Hence he kept his son constantly in school, determined, as he expressed it, "to make a man of him." Young Dancy did not disappoint his father. He studied hard and led every class he entered without apparent difficulty—finding as much time for play as any other student—and he prided himself on his ability as a gymnast, The teachers never had any trouble with.

In 1873 he entered the printing office of the Tarbora Southerner, as office boy, but was soon given a case by direction of the foreman, and in a few months he was an acknowledged acceptable "typo." The sentiment of the white press of the State was decidedly, yea, unanimously, against this state of things, and so expressed itself. Consequently Dancy left the office and entered school at Howard University, Washington, D. C. He soon won an enviable position in his class there, but had to leave after a short stay, owing to the sudden death of his father. He returned home and applied himself to teaching and study, though only seventeen years of age. Through the influenee of Hon. A. Hyman he was appointed to a position in the Treasury Department at Washington, D C., which he filled acceptably until he resigned, in order to return south and assist in the elevation of his people. In the interim, however, he had continued his studies at Howard University. The resignation astonished many of his intimate friends, as it is rarely the case that a person ever resigns, unless asked to do so; but his resignation was voluntary, as the acceptance of the same shows.

He was secretary of the State Convention of Colored Men held at Raleigh, N. C., in 1887, and chief secretary of all the State Republican conventions held in the State since 1880, including '80, '84, '86 and '88. The general verdict is, that, as a reading clerk, he has but few, if any, superiors. All these conventions except the first named, were composed chiefly of white men. He was president of the Convention of Colored Men held at Goldsboro, in 1881, to consider the all-absorbing question of placing colored men on the jury in all the counties of the State. His speech on that occasion attracted wide attention.

He opposed ring rule in his county, and led the opposition which resulted in its overthrow in 1878. Two years later he was elected Register of Deeds of Edgecombe county by over 2,000 majority, leading all the tickets both State and National. His canvas that year as the leader of his party was one of the most memorable in the history of the county, and the victory was correspondingly complete. He was re-elected in 1882, but was defeated in 1884 owing to a split in the party. It seemed to be a year of disaster to the best Republican hopes almost everywhere.

He claims to be the original Blaine Republican of the State, having declared at once for him on hearing his memorable speech against giving amnesty to Jefferson Davis in the House of Representatives in the winter of 1876.

He was elected to attend the last National convention (1888) at Chicago from the State-at-large, having received the highest vote of any man running—a majority of the convention being white men, and several whites running against him.

The newspapers paid him many high compliments. During the campaign, by direction and request of the National Committee he canvassed the white districts of the western part of Virginia, and also Tennesse and West Virginia, to assist in allaying color prejudice, and the people turned out to hear him by the thousands. He spoke day and night and made a favorable impression everywhere.

Mr. Dancy went abroad in 1879, as a delegate from his State to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and was elected Marshal of that body. He had attended the previous meeting in Boston in 1878, where he first heard the great orator, Wendell Phillips, welcome the body to Boston.

He spoke at the great Heugle's Cirque in Liverpool, with Joseph Malins, the well known temperance advocate, and Rev. George Gladstone, of Scotland, nephew of the great English statesman—to about 5,000 people; and at Chrystal palace, in London, where 40,000 people were assembled. He lectured extensively in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. He afterward lectured in his native State with Prof. S. C. Price, D. D., the Negro orator.

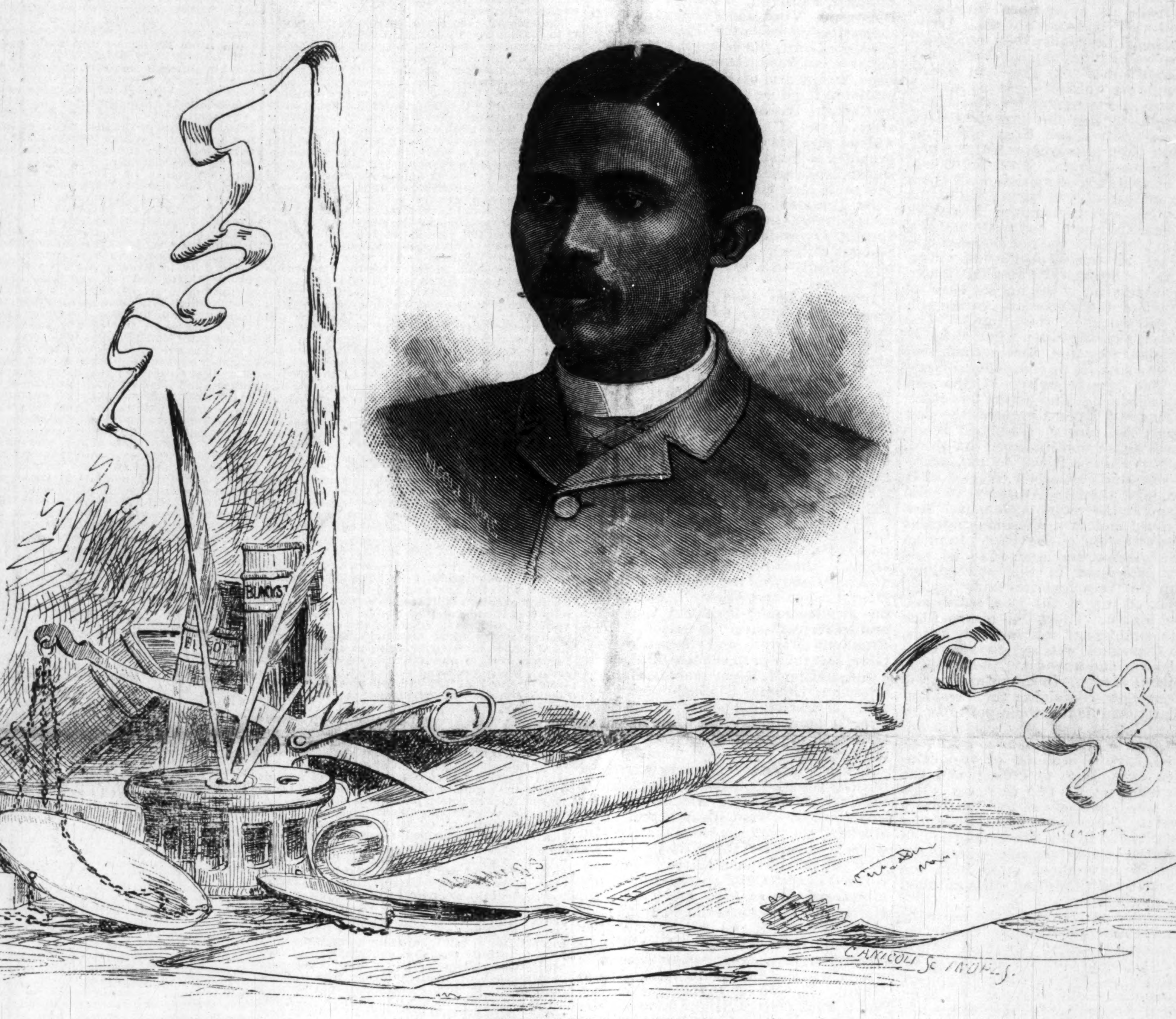
He was the only lay member of the joint commission of the two leading colored Methodist Church organizations (the A. M. E. and the A. M. E. Z. connections) which met in Washington, D. C., in 1885, and whose meeting proved futile, so far as desirable results were concerned. He represented in part the A. M. E. Z. Church, having as his associates such men as Bishop S. T. Jones and Prof. J. C. Price. He was chosen editor of the Star of Zion by the Board of Bishops in 1885, after having successfully edited the North Carolina Sentinel at Tarboro for three years. He was unanimously re-elected by the General Conference at New Berne, last May—a high compliment to a layman, indeed. He was appointed a member of the Centennial gathering which met at Baltimore in 1884, but could not attend.

He is perfectly sober, upright and strictly religious in all his conduct. He has made the Star of Zion one of the leading lights in Negro journalism, and has one of the best equipped offices of any colored paper in the country.

He is a close student and reads the best literature and newspapers. His editorials evince careful preparation and mature thought! He takes great delight in defending his race against the aspersion and criticisms of its enemies, and in this he is foeman worthy of the best of their steel.

A petition was drawn by one of his valued friends to be presented to the Presidennt asking that Mr. Dancy be honored with some position worthy of his merits. This petition was handed to the forty-seven Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature, and every one signed it without hesitation. This speaks well for his standing with the leading men of his party. And yet he is not certain that he will ask for anything at all.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Laura G. Coleman, of Morgantown, N. C., a most beautiful, lovable and accomplished young lady, and they have three children—two boys and one girl—as the result of the happy union. She has contributed greatly to his recent successes in life by wise and timely advice and admonition.



HON. JOHN C. DANCY,
Editor of Star of Zion, Salesbury, N. C.

REV. MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

The late Doctor Taylor, whose portrait appears in this issue of The Freeman, was one of the most gifted as well as the most eloquent and scholarly men the race has yet produced. He was born in Lexington, Ky., July 1, 1846, of poor, uneducated, but respectable parents. He was of Scotch, Irish and Indian descent on his father's side, and African-Arabian stock on his mother's side. His education was picked up from such private schools and teachers as could be obtained in those days. His family moved to Louisville later on, and he entered the law firm of Kirkland & Barr, after which he opened a Freedmen's school at Hardinsburg, in the same State. In 1869 he was licensed to preach as an M. E. minister, and then began his upward career. In his peregrinations as a minister he held charges and preached in the States of Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana and the Indian Territory. He had conferred upon him the title of Doctor of Divinity by the Central Tennessee College in 1879, and was elected editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate in 1880. He was the caucus nominee of the colored delegates for Bishop in 1880 at Cincinnati, O. He was famous as an eloquent preacher, safe teacher, ready speaker and an earnest worker. He died in this city in June, 1888. He wrote several volumes, among which are "Universal Reign of Jesus," "Life of Downey, the Negro Evangelist," "Plantation Melodies," and "Life of Mrs. Amanda Smith, the Missionary." (These books can be ordered through The Freeman.) His widow and three children still reside in this city.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

To The Freeman.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A very spirited work is being carried on among the Baptist churches of this city, and the tendency of the work is forward and upward. The Union Baptist church Rev. C. C. Stumm, pastor, formerly of Boston, Mass., leads in this work. He became pastor of the Union Baptist church Oct. 4, 1885. Since that time the gospel has been faithfully preached and many have been led to Christ during that time. About 150 members have been added to the church. Rev. Stumm has made many friends among the different churches and ministers of the city. Since his stay in this city the trustees have collected and paid out more than $9,000; a lot has been purchased on 12th street, below Bainbridge street, and a new edifice is being erected upon it. The first story is now completed and we are laboring hard with the expectation of getting in our new building by the first of April. The Sabbath school is also in a flourishing condition. Our pastor is an energetic worker and is beloved by all.

A FRIEND.

JOSEPH CASSEY BUSTILL.

Joseph Cassey Bustill, of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Philadelphia, and belonged to one of the oldest and most influential colored families of the State. His parents and grand parents, and their parents and grand parents were Quakers, and he was reared in the faith of his forefathers, and the whole tenor of his life bears strong evidence of the peculiar characteristics of his early training. He speaks and moves with the healthy vigor, activity and freedom of men of half his age. He is a school teacher; a skilled workman in several useful branches; has successfully engaged in various employments, and in his intercourse with men, has gathered a large store of valuable information, which, with an experience of nearly fifty years in the advocacy of various efforts for the intellectual and political elevation of our people, has made him, in the fullest acceptation of the term, a representative man. Entering public life at an early life he impressed his worth and ability upon the people by his activity in the many movements beneficial to his race. He was a leader in the Sons of Temperance and trusted member of the underground railroad combination. He was the founder—first W. Master and Secretary of Harrisburg Lodge of F. A. A. York Masons; attained the degreee of R. A. M. and was prominent for many years under different administrations, a D. D. G. M. He was one of the founders and active officers of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, which earned and secured the credit of being the best organized and most influential colored political organization in the country, and to whose labors and influences the colored people of Pennsylvania and other States were indebted for the enjoyment of their civil rights. He has been, for fifty years, a prominent member of the G. U. O. of O. F. and is the author of a Ritual, and framed many of the laws governing the different branches of the order.

W. CALVIN CHASE,

The Editor and Proprietor of the Washington "Bee."

William Calvin Chase, the editor and proprietor of the Washington "Bee," was born at Washington, D. C., February 2, 1854. His father was William H. Chase, a blacksmith, and one of the prominent citizens of the District of Columbia. His mother was Lucinda Seaton, of Virginia, a daughter of one of the most aristocratic families of that State, and who is at this time one of the most highly respected ladies of Washington. Mr. Chase died, leaving his widow with six small children, the subject of this sketch being the only boy, and just ten years old. Young Chase, to assist his mother, who had the responsibility of the household upon her, began to sell newspapers. This business was anything but pleasant for a colored boy to engage in at that time in Washington, for the prejudice against colored newsboys was very great. But young Chase was equal to the emergency. He understood the art of making friends, and he was brave enough to defend himself while selling his papers. Thus he succeeded while others failed. By fighting his own battles he became well known about every newspaper office in Washington and finally became one of the most popular newsboys in the city. Strange to say, but it was at this time and under these unhappy influences that the ambition to become a journalist first entered young Chase's mind, and, nothing daunted, he set out to reach the goal of that ambition. He knew that to be successful in his chosen vocation it was necessary to have a good education; so he sold his papers morning and night and went regularly to school between times. While so doing a white lady secured him a place in Methuen, Mass., where he attended a white school and in the same town he got an idea of the printing business. He returned home after a time, and resumed his newspaper trade, and by frequenting the newspaper offices he got a good idea of the entire business. He left the public schools and entered Howard University where he acquired a good education; after which he was appointed to a position in the Government printing office. He began to contribute to the local press and his articles were well received. He was at different times connected with the Boston Observer, the Washington Plaindealer and The Argus, which afterwards became the Free Lance. He then established the Washington "Bee," which he has continued to publish with increasing prosperity up to the present time. He was appointed by Hon. Frederick Douglass to a position in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and he remained in that office until he secured a better place through the influence of ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, in the War Department. During all this time he continued to publish the "Bee," and to improve it from time to time. He has continued to fight in the Republican column and his paper rendered valuable service to the Republican cause during the last campaign. At the meeting of the colored press convention which met at Atlantic City in 1886, he read a paper on "Southern Outrages" which commanded great attention, and he was by that convention elected historian of the colored press, to which position he has been twice re-elected. He was also elected Vice President of the Louisville Colored National Convention, 1883. He stands high in literary circles in Washington, where he was for several years President of the Philomathian Literary Association.

Mr. Chase is a man of large proportions, dark in complexion and of free and easy manners. He is married, and is the father of two very interesting little children. He is an active and shrewd politician, and is very popular in Washington, where he has held many positions of honor at the hands of his fellow-citizens.

The colored people of Charleston, S. C., are booming for the postoffice at that place Dr. W. D. Crum, a graduate of Howard University, as against a white candidate who was on the political fence during Cleveland's administration, and who used to refuse to allow Negroes to drink at his counters even.

St. Joe, Mo., has a colored mail carrier in the person of C. L. Baker.

THE FREEMAN.

EDWARD E. COOPER, Proprietor.

THE FREEMAN is a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the colored people It is issued every Saturday from 18½ N. Penn St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communication should be directed.

SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

THE FREEMAN invites contribution from all parts of the country, which relates in any way to the colored people. And will pay for such when used. We want to secure active intelligent correspondents in every city and town of the U. S. Information given on application.

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes and brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return MS. unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as second class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Cash must in all cases accompany orders for subscription.

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EDWARD E. COOPER,

Indianapolis, - - Ind.

WE CAN'T DO IT.

We are constantly receiving news of a purely local nature from agents who beg that the same be published to gratify the whims of a few of their "kicking" customers. To all such we are compelled to say. no emphatically. The Freeman wants news which will interest all classes and will not cater to the whims of that class which would fill its columns with trash and nonsense. The one great objection to colored newspapers is that they contain no news and cater to a maudlin sentiment. The publisher of The Freeman has taken a step in advance of this and proposes to give the race a first class newspaper, clean but interesting, newsy but dignified and ennobling. People who object to The Freeman, would probably object to heaven—if they got there. tf

Hurrah for the Rebus!

The Freman's Rebus seems to have struck a responsive chord as our readers have taken hold of it with a spontaneity that is as pleasing as it is surprising. Solutions have come in from nine different States already, and every mail brings in additional ones. Some in their eagerness to get in first, omitted to enclose the 50 cents for a two months subscription. The cash or its equivalent must always accompany the solution, or it will not be entered on our books. Everybody claims to have solved it, but up to date no correct solution has been sent in. Some are very close, however. Our artist has made an addition to it in this issue and those who have already sent in a solution may send in another without additional cost. Send them in early and don't forget the 50c.

No attention will be paid to solutions sent in without the 50c. We have received several of this kind already Enclose 50 cents with your solution and The Freeman will be sent you for two months whether you solve the Rebus or not.

Agents Wanted.

THE FREEMAN wants an active agent in every town and city, not now represented, and we guarantee lucrative employment to those who mean business. We have boys and girls, under fifteen, who are making from $2 to $4 per week handling The Freeman, and we have young men and women who are making double that amount. Send for terms to agents.

LET all who hold that our Diplomatic and Consular service is a useless though ornamental luxury pause for a moment. Let them learn that our diplomats and consuls have been very active in making the European tour of the American baseball experts a success. They have even gone so far as to interest royalty in our National game. Surely it would be unfair to withhold applause from those of our representatives in European cities who have publicly exhibited their usefulness at a crisis.

JAPAN'S new Constitution is remarkable as a proof of the rapid progress which that country is making. It is in some respects a distinctly republican instrument, guaranteeing free speech, prohibiting interference with religious liberty, and providing for the extension of the suffrage to all citizens over 25 years of age who pay taxes to the amount of $26 per year. These concessions imply a degree of political wisdom which entitles Japan to general admiration, and promises much for her future honor and prosperity.

DR. MAYO, who is authority on education in the South, tells us that industrial education is what is supremely needed. The great want everywhere is not more astronomy or even the three Rs, but more skilled labor. The entire mass of negroes, and the vast bulk of poor whites are shut out from mechanical employments and compelled to remain menials. The wealth of the North must not overlook this fundamental difficulty when establishing schools. Give the negro manual training as well as brain training and Senator Morgan, with Senator Eustis, will learn to respect him as the builder, manufacturer and railroad king.

THE INAUGURATION.

GEN. BENJ HARRISON IS NOW THE PRESIDENT.

With Simple and Solemn Ceremony He is Inducted Into Office—The Particulars of the Ceremonies, the Parade, the Decorations and the People.

Gen. Benj. Harrison, of Ind., was, at noon, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1889, inaugurated President, of the United States to succeed Grover Cleveland, of New York.

THE DETAILS.

Rain came down in a driving shower. The Capitol seemed to float in a sea of mist Horses bearing aids dashed to and fro, enveloped in steam from their bodies. Troops hurried to their posts with the rain straining from their uniforms and accoutrements. At 10 o'clock the carriages drew up in front of Mr. Harrison's hotel. A few minutes later Mr. Morton escorted by Gen. Williams, appeared and entered the first carriage, followed by Mrs. Morton, and Lieut. Park, U. S A. At 10:15 Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and others descended the staircase leading from their private apartments, and were met by the inaugural committee. They entered carriages, which immediately drove off. The party stopped for a few minutes at Willard's Hotel, and were then driven to the Executive mansion. Great crowds of people blocked the streets in every direction and as the party made its appearance they were greeted with vociferous cheers. Arriving at the White House they proceeded at once to the blue room. Here they were soon joined by President Cleveland and his Cabinet. At 11 o'clock the entire party re-entered carriages—the President and the President-elect, Senators Cockrell and Hoar occupying the first. Umbrellas were raised as a protection from the rain. President Cleveland seemed in good spirits, and there being some trouble in raising one of the umbrellas, asked Secretary Fairchild, who was standing by, to let them have his in its place, jokingly remarking "we are all honest people and will return it." Secretary Fairchild laughingly responded: "I'm not so sure of that, where umbrellas are concerned, but I will trust you this time." The President's carriage then went ahead a short distance and the second carriage drove up for its occupants. These were Vice President-elect Morton and Senator Cullom. There were five other carriages, Mr. Bayard entered the first carriage; the second contained Secretaries Whitney and Endicott; the third, Secretary Fairchild; the fourth, Secretary Vilas and Postmaster General Dickinson, and the fifth, Attorney General Garland and Secretary Coleman. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom witnessed the embarkation of the party from an upper window, and seemed to be specially interested in the proceedings. When the President was fairly seated, he glanced up at the two ladies and raised his hat. They both returned the salute, smiling and waiving their hands. Mrs. Cleveland watched the carriages drive away and waved an adieu to the occupants of each. In the meantime the two carriages containing the Presidential party had taken their positions in line.

The Seventieth Indiana Regiment formed in two sections of two companies each, one preceding and the other following the two carriages. The word was then given and the party moved to the avenue and joined the First Division in the place assigned to it. As the first carriage entered the avenue a great shout arose from the assembled multitude and was continued for some time.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the escorting party began to march to the Capitol in the following order: Mounted police, Third Regiment United States Artillery, a battalion of Light Artillery, the naval contingent, Light Battery of Sails, General James A. Beaver, the Chief Marshal of the day, with Brigadier General Daniel Hasting, Chief of staff, the special aide de camp, mounted on his spirited horse, came in next in order, immediately preceding seventy-five of the personal escort of the President-elect, the survivors of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers. The President and the President-elect and the Vice President-elect in their carriage were sheltered by umbrellas from the penetrating rain, but were plainly visible to the populace, which cheered and shouted its welcome at every step. Another section of the escort marched behind the cortege. The Third Brigade of the First Division was made up of the District of Columbia Colonial Guards, under command of General Albert Ordway. A gattling gun battery, with their curious death-dealing machine, brought up the rear of the first escort ing division.

The President's and Vice President's seats in the gallery, adjoining the diplomatic gallery on the north, were arranged as follows: Front seat to the right, President's family; second seat to the right, family of the President pro tem.; first seat to the left, family of the President-elect; second row, family of the Vice President elect; third row, relatives of the President and President-elect. The first one to take a place in that seat was Mrs. John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore, whose husband is General Harrison's cousin. The first arrival in the diplomatic gallery was that of Assistant Secretary of State G. L. Rives and wife. They were soon followed by Mrs. Gen. J. W. Foster and her cousin, Mrs. Dr. Bacon, of Washington. In the meantime the galleries were rapidly being occupied by the favored holders of tickets, who proceeded to make themselves as comfortable as possible. Hannibal Hamlin was greeted with a generous clapping of hands. Mr. Blaine was also greeted with applause. Gen. John C. Fremont preceded the entrance of Gen. Sherman and Major-General Schofield and aides, the three latter being gorgeously uniformed in gold and blue. General Sherman wore a black Prince Albert, with his G. A. R. badge on the lapel of his coat. At 11:10 the main doors of the Senate were opened and Doorkeeper Christy escorted the diplomatic corps to their seats. The dean of the corps, Minister Preston, of Hayti, headed the line, and the bright pageant notably illuminates the otherwise rather sombre scene. The magnificent figure of the Austrian Minister in a uniform of white and gold was an excellent foil for the color and gilt of the other uniforms; that of Count Arco-Valley, the German Minister, being the most pronounced. The picturesque costumes of the Corean and Chinese embassies received their full share of attention and after the procession had been given seats, the plain people on the floor were sadly neglected by the fair ones in the gallery. Even distinguished notables came in without attracting much attention, among them ex-Secretary Windom and John W. Noble, of Missouri.

Two minutes later the Justices of the Supreme Court were announced, and with becoming solemnity were escorted to their seats to the right of the presiding officer, headed by Marshal Wright and Clerk McKenny. The latter carried in his hand General Harrison's family Bible, on which he took the oath of office; and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Miller walked together, followed in pairs by Justices Field, Bradley, Harlan, Gray, Blatchford and Lamar Ex-Justice Strong and Reporter Otto brought up the rear. As they passed down the aisle the assemblage on the floor rose and remained standing until the court and its officers were seated.

At 11:45 exactly, the executive gallery doors were opened to admit the party of the President-elect, but owing to the already crowded condition of the benches, some difficulty was occasioned in seating them.

At one minute to 12 Captain Bassett announced the President of the United States, and a great hush fell. President Cleveland entered arm in arm with Senator Cockrell, and preceeded by Captain Bassett and followed by the members of his Cabinet, he walked to the seat assigned him in front of the Clerk's desk. The eight heads of departments—Bayard, Endicott, Fairchild, Whitney, Garland, Dickinson, Vilas and Coleman—seated themselves opposite the Justices of the Supreme Court, the assemblages standing until all were seated. General Harrison, on the arm of Senator Hoar appeared at the door and was introduced by Captain Bassett as "the President-elect of the United States," and he walked with his companion to the seat provided at President Cleveland's right, the audience again rising to their feet. The same ceremony was repeated with Vice President-elect Morton. Before taking his seat he was sworn in by Mr. Ingalls, who walked arm in arm with Senator Cullom. At 11:59 President pro tem. Ingalls rose and closed the 50th Congress.

Immediately upon the relinquishment of their chair by Senator Ingalls the Vice President ascended the forum and called the Senate of the Fifty-first Congress to order.

After the swearing in of new members the Vice President announced without further preliminaries that the Senate would proceed to the platform at the east front of the Capitol to witness and participate in the ceremonies of inaugurating the President-elect of the United States. The procession then moved in the following order:

Marshal Wright, of the Supreme Court, and Marshal Wilson, of the District of Columbia, ex-Vice President Hamlin, the Supreme Court, Sergeant at-Arms Candy, of the Senate, Senators Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell, committee on arrangements; President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison, Vice President Morton and Secretary McCook, members of the Senate, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, General Sherman, General Schofield and staff, Admiral Porter, House of Representatives and members-elect, Governors of States and others admitted to the floor of the Senate.

The occupants of the gallery were held in their places while the procession was moving; so that there was no delay or interruption. The Presidential party ascended the platform immediately, and were received by the officials. Then, with the rain descending upon their uncovered heads, Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath of office to Gen. Harrison. In five minutes from the time of the leaving of the Senate chamber President Harrison was reading his inaugural address. President Harrison was then conducted to the White House. There were 40,000 men in line, and it was indeed a beautiful spectacle. President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland and party, after the treasury building had been reached, and the procession halted, hastily drove to the White House. They partook of a light lunch and with the exception of Mr. Cleveland, repaired to the reviewing stand. The crowning event of the day, the inaugural ball took place according to programme. It was an affair brilliant beyond description, attended by 10,000 persons. The President and Vice President reached the ball room at 10:30. After some delay the President and party promenaded once around the ball room floor but did not attempt to dance. They were received with with great enthusiasm. At 11:50 they left the ball room for the White House for much needed rest.

All day Tuesday the White House was the chief object of interest to visitors in the city. Crowds surrounded the grounds on all sides, and a detail of police had to be called in to keep order. Civic bodies called in great numbers and were received by the President. Bands serenaded on all sides of the house, and at one time no less than four bands were playing different tunes. At 1 o'clock the general public were admitted, and over one thousand persons shook hands with the President.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the Nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonials. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant—the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficient public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken, yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws, and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of a righteonsness and peace. This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the Centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the Constitution and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our Nation will have fully entered its second century.

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE.

I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrast between our country as it steps over the threshhold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanies the institution of government under the Constitution or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States (except Virginia) and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The center of population, when our National capitol was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward; yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe.

But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of these directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over tne lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition; not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding, but on the whole, the opportunities offered the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here 100 years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government effected by the adoption of the Constitution was not accomplished until the suggestions of reasons were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demand a "more perfect union." The merchant, the schoolmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their products, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress, urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the desires of the people were organized in many of the States. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional it was only because slavery existed in some of the States.

SLAVERY CAUSED STAGNATION.

But for this there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great south-eastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to tne smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pire of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky, men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will notbe less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives, whose necessities call for diversified crops, and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State, more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish and tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States, hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field, will not fail to find and defend a community of interest. It is not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own. I do not doubt that if those men in the South who now accepted the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously avow and defend their real convictions they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our National administration, but in preserving, for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education shall be fairly tried, the contrary conclusion can not be plausibly urged.

A SPECIAL EXECUTIVE POLICY.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and execute embraces the constitution in its entirety, and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices, is full of danger, not only to the Nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations, or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently, themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has served the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works from a bad canter, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of tne law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this? An unlawful expedient can not become a permanent condition of Government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson, that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

OUR NEW CITIZENS.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good dispositions of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order; These should be identified and excluded.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water-way between our Eastern and Western seaboards should be dominated by any European Government; that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of those independent American States. That what a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for the purpose of trade in all countries and in many islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the Government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession.

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment of our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

THE APPOINTING POWER.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representation of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments, shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration.

But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our Treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy and favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small or unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

AN IMPROVED NAVY.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war-ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, btu they ought not by premeditation or neglect, to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible. Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

NEW STARS IN THE FLAG.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the Territories, who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain, that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patents.

ELECTION REFORMS.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot-box and about the elector further safeguards, in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all the congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free, does not savor at all of impertinence. If, in any of the States, the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines, and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance. Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

No other people have a Government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that just ce and mercy shall hold the reins of power and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people. I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been infrequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The only hopeful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation, which our next census will make, of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the Nation's increase. And, when the harvests from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among its people.

THE CABINET.

President Harrison, Tuesday, sent to the Senate the following nominations for the Cabinet, which were unanimously confirmed by the Senate:

State—Blaine of Maine.

Treasury—Windom of Minnesota.

War—Redfield Proctor of Vermont.

Navy—Benjamin F. Tracey of New York.

Interior—John W. Noble of Missouri.

Attorney-General—W. H. H. Miller of Indiana.

Agriculture—Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

Postmaster General—John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania.

JAMES G. BLAINE

Was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 31, 1830. Graduated at Washington College 1847; taught in a Kentucky military institute; became editor of the Kennebec Journal 1854, and Portland Daily Advertiser 1857; served in State Legislature 1858–1862, being speaker for two years; elected to Congress in 1862-1876; speaker from 1869–1874; in 1876-1880 candidate for Republican nomination for Presidency; in 1887 Garfield's Secretary of State; in 1884 Republican nominee for President and defeated by Mr. Cleveland,

WILLIAM WINDOM,

Secretary of Treasury. Born in Ohio of Quaker parents; removed to Minnesota 1855; elected to Congress 1859-1869; elected U. S. Senator 1871; re-elected 1877, but retired to take place of Secretary of Treasury under Garfield, retired as did Mr. Blaine on Mr. Arthur's succession, was again candidate but defeated for U. S. Senatorship, in 1883.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,

Secretary of War, a native of Vermont and Governor of the State from 1878 to 1880. Among the reasons given for the recognition by the new President of the Green Mountain State in Cabinet counsels, are, first, the eminence of Proctor in his party, it being stated that he virtually controls the party in his own State, and, second, the fact that he was head of the only delegation in the whole body which voted solidly for Harrison first, last and all the time. Proctor has all his life been engaged in "trade," and has managed to get together a respectable fortune. He lives at Proctor, a town founded by him. He is a practical control of the whole output of the Vermont marble quarries and is one of the largest dealers in that commodity in the United States. At his home at Proctor he is a farmer on a large scale.

JOHN W. NOBLE,

Secretary of the Interior, was born in Ohio in 1830—educated at Miami University and a schoolmate of General Harrison. He afterwards took a course at Yale. Removed to St. Louis in 1856 and practiced law. Removed to Keokuk in 1857. He was a soldier of merit, and at the close of the war, returned to St. Louis. Was U. S. District Attorney four years.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Postmaster General, was born in Philadelphia in 1837. He began at the ground and worked up until he had secured a large fortune. Has been closely identified with municipal interests for years.

BENJ. F. TRACY,

Secretary of the Navy, was born in Oswego, New York. Was elected District Attorney when 24 years of age. Became member of the Legislature in 1859. Became a Brigadier General in the war. Located in Brooklyn. Was appointed U. S. District Attorney by President Johnson in 1866. Re-appointed by Grant. Was defendant's counsel in the Tilton-Beecher trial. Made Judge N. Y. Court of Appeals in 1881.

W. H. H. MILLER,

Attorney General, was born in New York state 48 years ago. Graduated at Hamilton College. Studied law at Toledo. Removed to Fort Wayne, and in 1874 to Indianapolis, and became President Harrison's law partner.

JERE M. RUSK,

Secretary of Agriculture, was born in Ohio in 1830. Removed to Wisconsin in 1853. Held several county offices, and was a member of Assembly. Participated in the war with distinction. Was elected State comptroller in 1866 and re-elected in 1868. Elected to Congress for three terms. Declined appointment of Minister to Paraguay under Garfield; also mission to Denmark and the position of Chief of Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Elected Governor in 1882, 1884, 1886.

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Scrofula developed on my daughter—swelling and lumps on her neck. We gave her Swift's Specific, and the result was wonderful and the cure prompt.
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Observe particularly that the initials are B. A. thus avoiding imitations.

FARM AND HOME.

THE SIZE OF A FLOCK.

New York Herald.

Although one can, after a year's experience, keep a large number of hens, yet the flock should be divided into families of not exceeding twenty-five hens in one pen. A single male, if active and vigorous, will suffice for that number, as has been demonstrated by experiment, and the eggs will hatch better than when two males are together, owing to the continual warfare that will exist between them. If eggs only are desired no males need be used, as the hens will lay as well without their presence.

PROPER DEPTH FOR SEED PLANTING.

Boston Cultivator.

No rules of universal application can be given as to the proper depth at which seed should be planted. In dry, sandy soils, situated in dry climates, a deeper covering is required than would be judicious under opposite conditions. For example, it has been shown that peas continue no longer in bearing condition, on sandy soils, when sown at a depth of six inches, than they do when placed nearer the surface; and it is said that the Indians, upon the table lands of Colorado, plant corn ten to twelve inches below the surface, with the best results, but if planted with only one or two inches of covering the crop fails. Seeds also vary in their ability to penetrate depths of soil in germinating. Leguminous seeds, and some of the largest seeding graminæ, can be planted deeper than those of a lighter character.

POTATOES AND BRAN.

A Wisconsin farmer inquires whether potatoes at 25 cents per bushel are cheaper for feeding milch cows than bran. In reply Prof. Henry writes: "Approaching the subject from the chemical side we can get a pretty satisfactory and definite answer. At 25 cents per bushel potatoes are worth about 40 cents per 100 pounds. Calling bran worth $12 per ton we have a cost of 60 cents per 100 pounds, so that the question is, 'Which is the cheaper feed, potatoes at 40 cents per 100 pounds or bran at 60 cents?' One hundred pounds of potatoes, worth 40 cents, contain one pound protein, 16.6 pounds carbohydrates; 100 pounds wheat bran, worth 60 cents, contain 12.6 pounds protein and 47 pounds carbohydrates and fat. It is quite evident that bran is far cheaper than the potatoes for feeding purposes at the prices named, and if the farmer can get 25 cents per bushel for the potatoes he can afford to haul them some distance to exchange for bran at such prices. The potatoes would require cooking if fed to the cows. I believe, however, that if one should feed potatoes to stock he will get rather better results than would be indicated by a chemical expression as I have here given. Animals require variety in their food in order to make the best gains, and the farmer who feeds nothing but hay and bran, or corn stalks and bran, all winter long will find that for a time his animals will show remarkable results from almost any new kind of palatable food they may receive."

ROTATION OF CROPS.

At the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., Dr. Peter Collier, director, the farm proper, other than the experimental plots on which the interest and work of the station have been centered, consists of a heavy clay soil, which under favorable conditions yields a fair crop. It is now proposed to put the whole of this comparatively neglected portion under such cultivation as to maintain it in good condition for continuous crops, and to this end a regular course of cropping will be pursued. The rotation best suited to the locality and the needs of the station have been considered and a plan adopted suited to the support of the live stock on the farm. The plan adopted contemplates in this rotation of crops the means of not only maintaining but of increasing the fertility of the farm.

The rotation will be as follows: (1) Corn with at least one application of manure from the stables. (2) Forage, (roots, corn and sorghum for ensilage and soiling crops.) (3) Grain, with seeding for grass. (4) Hay for two years. During the two years of corn and forage the land is to be well fertilized and cultivated, leaving the field clear for succeeding crops. Provision will be made for such experiments on a large scale as may from time to time appear to be of practical or scientific value and which will not interfere with the regular cropping. Fertilizer experiments will be made upon the above crops.

NOTES.

The morning meal is important and is also the best relished.

Black rot in grapes may be overcome by the salts of copper.

Lambs like cotton seed meal, but it should be fed sparingly.

Seed and plant catalogues are suggestive reading at this season.

A good time to square up farm accounts and plan for the coming year.

Catalpas are quick growers, but some do not consider them a nice shade tree. The elm is a fine shade tree, the worst objection being its growth.

If you are going to keep abreast with the times, put in some potatoes the coming season; lay your plan for it now; select your land and your seed.

The life of a worker bee during the working season is from six to eight weeks duration, and the large majority never reach the seventh week.

For physicians and ministers, bee-keeping serves even better than for farmers. Here it not only supplements the earnings, but gives exercise that often conserves the health.

The fits of pigs are caused by indigestion from overfeeding. The stomach being inactive, it is in an anæmic condition, and the nervous system is partially paralyzed. Consequently, when the pig eats it cannot swallow, and chokes and becomes convulsed until the spasm passes off and it recovers. A pig in this condition will not grow.

In view of the fact that the State of New York embraces so wide an extent of territory, with its differences of soil and climate, the director believes it desirable that in the near future there should be established in several different sections of the State, branch experiment stations for the purpose of determining the results which are produced by such differences, and that the work could be conducted by intelligent farmers in the several sections under the direction of the central station, and in that way the useful work of the station could be widely distributed at a very slight additional expense.

A Drum in his Head.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

"That is a queer freak," said one of the newspaper men when the women had departed, "but I know of a case stranger than that. It happened in my own family, and the victim of the hallucination was my uncle. He was a farmer and a wealthy man. When the war broke out he enlisted and fought bravely to the end. He had not been home for six months when the strange fancy seized him that there was a small drum secreted in the top of his head and that he would never more have peace. He was sent to a private insane asylum. Except for this peculiar idea he was apparently as sane as you or I, and his conversation on any topic but this was rational. Finally the physicians hit upon a happy idea. They told my uncle that they would perform a surgical operation and take the drum out. So they had a miniature drum made, and one of them kept it in the palm of his hand where the patient could not see it. They then cut the scalp on the top of his head until blood came, and the physicians pretented to draw out the drum through the top of his head, stitching the wound after doing so. My uncle was cured the minute he saw the drum."

PERHAPS YOU HAVE SEEN HER.

Miss Pallas Eudora von Blurky;
She didn't know chicken from turkey
High Spanish and Greek
She could fluently speak,
But her knowledge of poultry was murky.

She could tell the great-uncle of Moses,
The dates of the Wars of the Roses,
The reason of things,
Why the Indians wore rings
On their red aboriginal noses:

The meaning of Emerson's "Brahma."
Why Shakespeare was wrong in his grammar,
And she went chipping rocks
With a little black box,
And a small geological hammer:

She had views upon co-education,
And the principal needs of the nation,
Her glasses were blue,
And the number she knew
Of the stars in each high constellation.

She wrote in a hand-writing clerky;
She talked with an emphasis jerky.
High Spanish and Greek
She could fluently speak,
But she didn't know chicken from turkey.

—Chicago Journal.

Doubt Brightening into Hope.
And hope into certainty, is the pleasing transition through which the mind of the nervous, dyspeptic invalid passes who tries a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is alike incomparable and inimitable. Increased vitality, a gain in weight, tranquility of the nerves, sound appetite and sleep are among the blessings which it is within the beneficent power of this medicine to confer, and it is not surprising that after acquiring this new dowry of health the grateful sick should sometimes utter their praises of the Bitters in terms bordering on extravagance. "Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and the proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have sometimes been obliged to suppress these eulogiums least they should be accused of blowing their own trumpet too loudly. For constipation, biliousness, kidney complaint and incipient rheumatism the Bitters is also a deservedly popular remedy.

Epitaph for an actor—Played out.

Deafness Can't Be Cured
by local application, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

When colored barbers quarrel they are liable to razor row.

Consumption Surely Cured.
To the Editor:—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.
Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Can a man be said to pay as he goes if he sleeps on "tick?"

A Sensible Man
Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50c and $1.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Price 25 cts. *Sold only in Boxes.*

Read Dr. Sarber's card in another column.

MARCH · APRIL · MAY ·
NOW TAKE
HOOD'S
SARSAPARILLA
BE SURE TO GET HOOD'S
100 DOSES
ONE DOLLAR

Now is the time when your personal condition should command careful attention. If you have not **"wintered well,"** if you are tired out from overwork, if your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices or shops, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It will purify and vitalize your blood, create an appetite, and give your whole system tone and strength.

Spring Medicine
"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that, I was very much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla and recommend it to my friends." MRS. J. M. TAYLOR, 1119 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
N. B.—Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well-known vegetable remedies, by such a peculiar combination, proportion and process, as to secure the full medical value of each.

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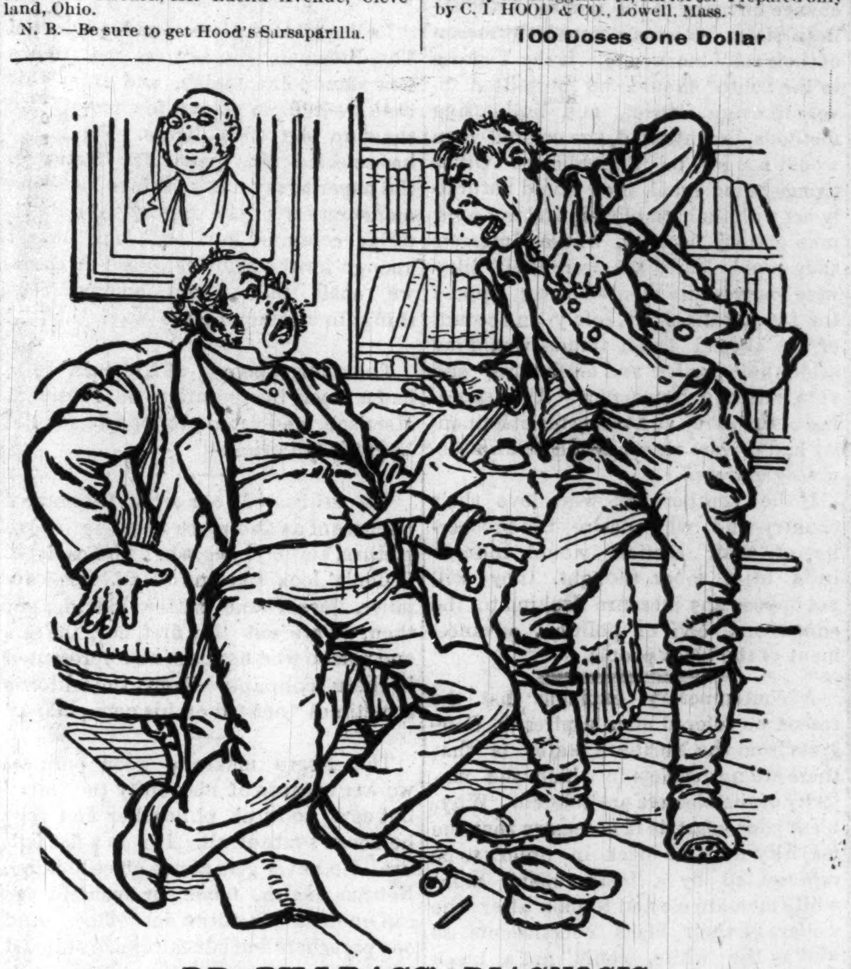
100 Doses One Dollar



DR. PILLBAGS' DIAGNOSIS.

To Dr. Pillbags, Patrick came
With a most woful face;
Says he, "Dear Docther, phat's your name,
Will you plaze trate my case?"

The doctor looked him in the eye,
His tongue he made him show:
Said he, "My man, you're going to die;
You've got *tic-douloureux.*"

"My faith," says Pat, "phat's that you say?
I've got 'tick-dollar,' oh!
Yez lyin' thafe, I always pay
Your bill before I go."

"I'll have no more to do wid yez,
I'll docther my own case;"
He took a dose of P. P. P. P.'s,
And wears a brighter face."

These letters stand for Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which, for Torpid Liver, Constipation, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are unequaled. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. Purely Vegetable, Perfectly Harmless. 25 cents, by druggists.

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OVER WORKED **Women**
For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is a potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to Women; a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic and nervine, it imparts new vigor and strength to the whole system.
"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee** of satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

A WET HEN
The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like
We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker."
Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

The man who is behind the times has all the world before him.

A perfect specific—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The ties that connect most business men with the public—advertise.

Shocking Accident.
So read the headlines of many a newspaper column, and we peruse with palpitating interest the details of the catastrophe, and are deeply impressed by the sacrifice of human lives involved. Yet thousands of men and women are falling victims every year to that terrible disease, consumption (scrofula of the lungs), and they and their friends are satisfied to believe the malady incurable. Now, there could be no greater mistake. No earthly power, of course, can restore a lung that is entirely wasted, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will rapidly and surely arrest the ravages of consumption, if taken in time. Do not, therefore, despair, until you have tried this wonderful remedy.

If a dog can be placed on a scent, how many dogs can be placed on a dollar?

Genteel Quacks.
"Yes, it pays," said a big, fat physician, with a name which is known throughout the medical world. "I have a practice worth $40,000 a year." "Women?" "Yes, you've guessed it first time. They pay $10 every time they come into my office. When one gets on my list I tell you she stays!" and Dr. H—— laughed long and loud. This is quackery—gilt edged quackery—to keep suffering woman paying tribute year in and year out, and doing them no good. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the peculiar weaknesses and diseases of women. It does not lie to them nor rob them.

What is the shape of a kiss? Round, of course. Oh, no! It is a-lip-tickler.

If your system needs toning up, don't waste your money on bitters or other "spring medicines," use MAGEE'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil, Extract of Malt and Hypophosphites—a food, medicine and stimulent all in one.

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THE BEST

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of **best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected, for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap **malleable cast-iron imitations** which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are **guaranteed** perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.
SMITH & WESSON,
Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
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SOLDIERS all get Pensions, if ½ disabled; Officers' travel pay, bounty collected; Deserters relieved; success or no fee. Laws sent free.
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Rare Chance for Settlers.
The Railroad System of Texas having developed so as to bring within easy access of good interior and seaboard markets the lands granted to the
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENT'L RY. CO.
It has been determined to offer to settlers the
Renowned Agricult'l Lands
Located along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver City R. R., beginning with Wilbarger County, comprising
200,000 ACRES
In farms of 160 acres and upward. These lands were located by the Company among the earliest, with especial care as to soil, timber and water. They are adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, vegetables, orchards and gardens and the various domestic grasses.
Situated in the elevated and healthy region known as the Southern Panhandle of Texas, they possess a *genial climate*, favorable to man and beast, where outdoor work can be carried on the year round, and are in marked contrast with regions of early and late frosts or of destructive "blizzards."
Population is fast pouring in, and local government is already established, with schools, churches, &c.
TERMS OF SALE: One-fifth cash, balance in four equal yearly payments, with interest on deferred payments.
For further information as to these and lands in adjacent counties, apply to
J. S. NAPIER, Vernon, Texas,
(who is prepared to show to purchasers); or to
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THIS FRIZZETTE,
any shade, $1.00.
This Fine Hair Switch,
any shade, 26 inches long, $2.00.
On receipt of price, with sample of hair, will send to any address by return mail.
A RARE CHANCE.
Mrs. EDWARD WALDO,
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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
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Almost as Palatable as Milk.
So disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it. Remarkable as a FLESH PRODUCER. Persons GAIN rapidly while taking IT.
SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class for the relief of
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36 Packets Choice Flower Seeds, 36 sorts, price $1.80, for........$1.00
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15 Everblooming Roses, 15 beautiful sorts 1.00
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For the other 54 sets and 1001 things besides (many New and Rare) see our GRAND SPRING CATALOGUE, 150 pages, sent free to all who wish to purchase either Seeds, Plants or Trees. All others wishing it should remit the cost 20c. Ours is one of the oldest, largest and most reliable nurseries in the U. S. 35th year, 24 greenhouses, 700 acres.
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Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

HELP FOR THE SICK FOR 22 YEARS EILERT'S EXTRACT OF **TAR AND WILD CHERRY**
Has cured all coughs, colds, bronchitis, and relieved asthma and consumption for all who have used it. Is not this an evidence of its merits and reliability? It is a *sure* and *safe medicine* for all bronchial troubles, and never fails to give satisfaction. Try it under a full warrantee. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Prepared by EMMERT PROPRIETARY Co., Chicago, Ill.

DR. W. H SARBER,
Gives his special attention to all **PRIVATE DISEASES** of Male and Female. Regulating remedies furnished. CANCERS positively cured without the knife. RUPTURE, no cure, no pay. PILES a cure guaranteed. Fistula, Fissure, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Sterility, Gonorrhea, Syphilis and other ills successfully treated and positively cured. Call on or address, DR. SARBER, 50½ S. ILL. ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. All letters containing stamps answered, and medicines sent to order.

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MAKES **CHILD BIRTH** EASY
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BOOK TO MOTHERS MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufrs in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LADIES, LOOK! New price-list of Rug machines, Patterns, Yarn, &c., and book of beautiful colored pattern designs free. Agents Wanted. E. ROSS & CO., Toledo, O

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Weak Men My last lecture with hints and helps for complete home cure. Dr. R. P. [illegible], Box 5237, Boston. **Free.**

THE FREEMAN.

EDWARD E. COOPER, Proprietor.

THE FREEMAN is a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the colored people It is issued every Saturday from 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communication should be directed.

SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

THE FREEMAN invites contribution from all parts of the country, which relates in any way to the colored people. And will pay for such when used. We want to secure active intelligent correspondents in every city and town of the U. S. Information given on application.

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes and brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return MS. unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article.

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GENERAL HARRISON'S INAUGURATION.

Impartially speaking, the inaugural address of President Harrison was the utterance of a statesman. It was broad, comprehensive and lofty. An exalted patriotism breathed in every line, and we commend it to the people as a document worthy of their closest study. The President made little pretense to showy oratory, but discussed the vital questions of the hour in a plain business like manner. The most significant portions of the address from our standpoint, of course, were those relating to the colored man's interests. After discussing the effects which slavery left upon the country, he pointed out to the Southern capitalist the advantage of establishing a community of interest with the workingman, and how by friendly instruction and co-operation the black man could be made a safe and efficient ally. He rejected altogether the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of the country. He saw no other alternative than to enforce the law as provided by the constitution and enacted by Congress. As these laws are general their administration should be uniform and equal. He wisely says: "As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce." This is the kind of rock from which the foundation of a successful administration must be built.

On the subject of election reform the President's language, though quiet, is firm and courageous. He regarded the freedom of the ballot as the condition of our national life, and no power vested in the general government should remain unused to protect it from corruption. The National Congress has heretofore, accepted the election laws of the several States, but he intimates that if through inefficiency of the local statutes or an unfair or partisan administration of them, the ballot is not pure and free, the jurisdiction of Congress would be brought to bear. He further says in this connection:

> "If, in any of the States, the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines, and are promoted by just and honest methods."

This means doubtless the advocacy of an educational measure after the Blair order.

The position taken by the new President upon this important question is a manly one and in advance of any is enunciated by his predecessors. The situation demanded strong utterance, and it is well that General Harrison has proven equal to the emergency.

Calmness and moderation are the ruling qualities of the President's recommendations, and it is our sincere hope that such of our countrymen who through fear or predjudice, refuse the Negro his rights as a man will receive the admonitions in the spirit in which they were uttered. If General Harrison will faithfully pursue the line of conduct he has so ably marked out, and refuse to be scared by the selfish or unjust demands of small minded men, his administration will be a lasting tribute to the wisdom and safety of a government controlled by the people.

WHAT WE EXPECT.

The conduct of the incoming administration will be watched with more than usual interest by all classes of people on account of the immense number and the vast importance of the questions it will be called upon to solve. Chief among the results which its victory will be expected to secure are:

1. An equal and exact enforcement of all laws, regardless of section.
2. An honest ballot and a fair count.
3. Maintenance of the civil service doctrine.
4. Reduction of the tariff without destroying the protection principle, and insuring prosperity to both capital and labor.
5. National aid to education.
6. Just recognition of the Negro in the matter of appointment to office.

These things were promised during the campaign, and on the 6th of November the colored man and his white brother entered into a solemn compact with the Republican party that if the goods named in the bill be delivered: if the reigns of the government be placed in the latter's hands. With the President and both branches of Congress there can be no excuse for nonfulfillment of pledges. Cut this list out and keep it for reference. In such proportion as these promises become performances will this administration be a success. The Freeman, as the Negro's champion, stands ready to aid the President, and support any measure looking to the material welfare of our people.

The fear of Negro domination in the South is a humbug. We venture to say that if every colored man in the Southern States should be permitted to vote and have it fairly counted, the Democratic party would not suffer a penny-weights loss of power, taking it upon the whole, while it might lose strength in certain localities. the gain in other districts would equal or exceed the loss. Such a poling would effectually divide the Negro vote, in the North and give the Democrats a very fair fighting chance on many of the now solid Republican States, which are kept so by reason of their solid black vote. If the Negroes in the South should be permitted to vote in every district, and bull-dozing methods discontinued, the colored men would not all be Republicans. Other things being equal, they would naturally act with their employers and the solid men of their locality, whose interests they could clearly see, were their likewise many white men who now oppose the Democratic party, solely an account of the alleged ballot frauds, would lay aside their parties and affiliations, and vote with the Democracy. The standing of the party as a respecter of humanity and private rights would be unmeasurably elevated.

If the southerners, who love their country and who desire the prosperity of their section, would indulge in a little sober thought, they will not oppose any measure looking to the educational, civil or political advancement of the black people.

A contemporary explains that the reason no colored man aspires to Congress from the Northern States is that there are no districts in which the majority of the electors are colored. Why, bless your heart, is it necessary that the majority must be black in order to be represented by a black man? Since white men are elected to look after the welfare of their black constituents as well as the white, could not a black men carry out the wishes of his white constituents? The explanation does not explain. There are close districts in a dozen Northern States that could not possibly elect a Republican Congressman without the aid of the Negro vote. The colored man holds the balance of power If he should insist that his race be given a chance, or his casting vote would be withdrawn, rather than lose a representative in Congress, the white Republican would acquiesce—unless their aversion to color was greater than desire for victory. The colored man does not use his strength as he should, to better himself politically.

Every day the necessity for education among our people becomes more and more apparent. We have many brilliant and talented men and women, and some who can be called wealthy, but the masses are poor and lamentably ignorant. Our condition is used as an excuse to bar us from lucrative positions and we are kept poor. The intelligent and ambitious men are made to suffer because of the alleged incompetence of the race in general. We ask that parents see to it that their children are kept in school until they have acquired a fair education. The number of idle boys upon the streets, in the face of so many free schools, anxious to take them in change is a positive disgrace. Education is our hope; it and it alone will enable us to cope with the progressive nations of the earth. If we are accused of being ignorant and shiftless, do not let the charge be a just one.

Poetry, song and the drama have wrought a wonderful influence upon the destinies of nations, why has there never been produced a drama, showing the manly and heroic side of the Negro's life? There is no dearth of material. The adventures of an ambitious high-minded young colored man, who frees himself from bondage, and by his own might, win's a place in the world's esteem, would make a splendid central figure for a dramatic production. The portrayal of the colored man as an illiterate contented servant is growing monotonous. Our dramatists should look after this.

We see poem after poem extolling Parnell the and Irish cause and popular subscriptions made up in every town to aid the movement. Minstrels and singers of all varieties introduce songs bearing upon the same point, and round after round of applause greet them. Why is this never done for the colored man, whose upbuilding should be of as much weight to the American people, as the cause of home rule for Ireland?

It is a significant fact that the only colored men in the service of the State of Indiana are Democratic appointees. Yet the Governor is a Republican with the usual amount of patronage at his disposal. Governor Hovey does his party an injury when he thus overlooks a valuable element of Republican strength—the colored vote.

The murder of poor Clayton in Arkansas is not without results. It has brought the whole question of election outrages into greater prominence and awakened the dormant sympathies of the good people of the land. Truly, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

It is now a good time to go to one of the prospective States and grow up with the country. Just think of the chances for Congressional honors, the legislature and County officers—besides, the pleasure of owning your own home.

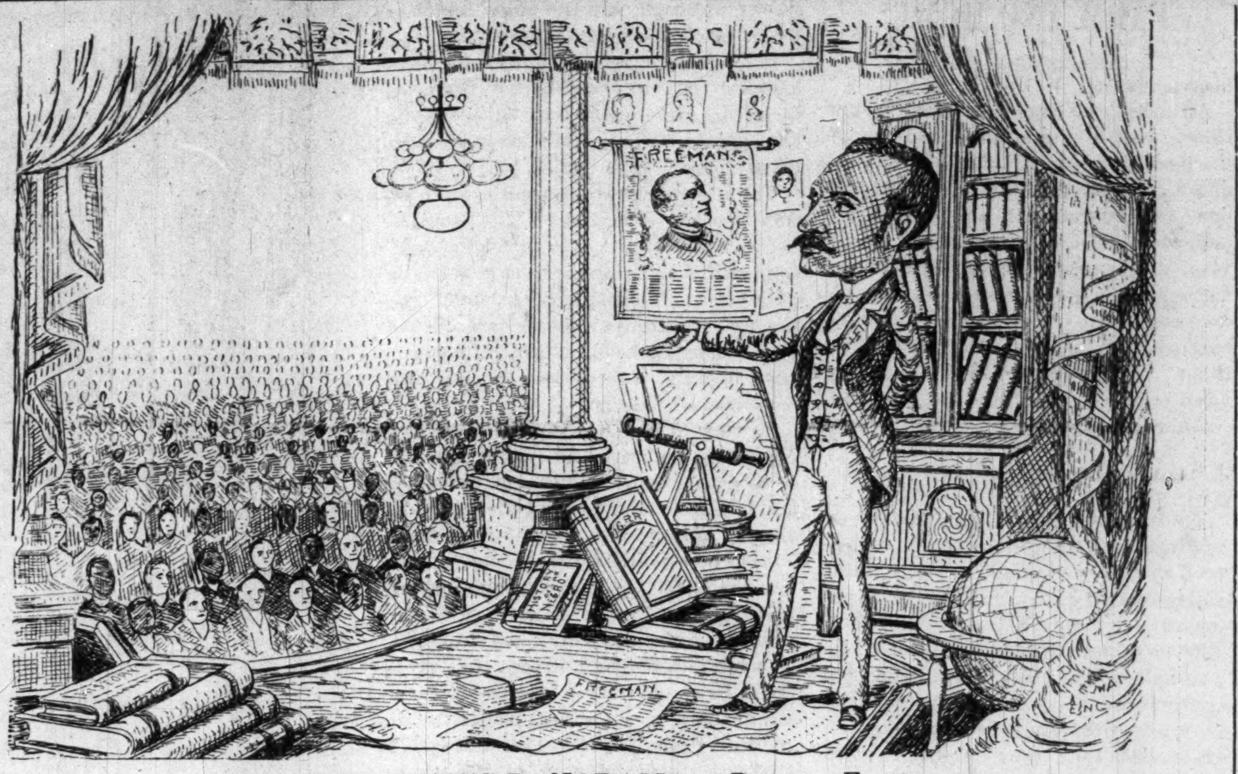
President Harrison means to stand by civil service reform. He has instructed that heads of departments and bureaus shall enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. We believe he means what he says.

The Freeman has no candidates for official recognition. It is the organ of no clique or faction, and has no "pets." It is the people's paper and trusts that the best men available will be chosen to represent our race.

In according to the colored man his civil and political rights, the southern planter sacrifices no just principle. He obeys the law of his country, and declares himself a worthy citizen by such obedience.

Our journalists are discussing the question, "How to Make Colored Newspapers Pay." The trouble seems to be how to make the people pay.

The wants of the colored office-seekers are not few, but are generally small.



THE FREEMAN'S PANORAMA. By the Editor.

Ladies and Gentlemen and readers of The Freeman. We address you from a new standpoint to-day, and from this time we hope to point a few morals and show up the rush lights. The editor has selected this particular feature of the paper to say a few things not commensurate with the dignity of the editorial columns and still not bright enough for the Scintillations. In short, we shall talk about commonplace things in a commonplace way. Listen!

The colored people of Kokomo, Ind., had a mock inauguration of President Harrison and yet some people say the Negro is not original.

We requested our artist to make a likeness of us and place it in the above picture, and my! see what he has done. It don't look like us at all. We are taller, larger and better looking, but then, we are not the first, nor the second person who has been misrepresented in these columns. Even the editor is sometimes "hoisted on his own petard."

The Negro makes a good political worker because of his ability to "mix" but as a political philosoher and sage he doesn't rate at all. He is a flat failure. He never gets above office holding. Neither wealth, fame, or even old age can quench his thirst for office. And our preachers and educators are afflicted with this same malaria. How much better off the race would be had it more tax-payers, more business men and fewer politicians. But you can't beat this into their heads. We don't blame a hungry, struggling editor for wanting to be Recorder of Deeds. Neither do we censure a superannuated preacher for wanting to go to Liberia to do missionary work. But why does a man want to leave his business, a doctor his profession, a preacher his church, to "dabble in politics?" We can't understand it, maybe they can.

Speaking of politics reminds us that this is a glorious year for the Negro, and a glorious opportunity for the Republican party to show its love for the "colored man and brother," The writer is an independent in politics and can see good and bad in all parties. He has contended however that the race problems will be easiest solved outside of politics, that the farther away from politics the Negro gets, the nearer he approaches the solution of the race problem. But to the "previous question." The Republican party is in the saddle. It has both houses of Congress, and the President besides. The party knows the wrongs of the Negro. Will it right them? It can now have a free ballot and a fair count. Will it have them? It can appoint Negroes to places of emolument and trust. Will it do it? We shall see.

What has the Negro done in literature? This all absorbing question is put and answered at every cross road "literary," is discussed at every commencement and is agitated by all of the colored hebdomedals and the invariable answer is "nothing." The Negro has compiled one or two histories, published many pamphlets and written almost nothing. But the reason is plain, the Negro has had no opportunity. The publisher of The Freeman if properly sustained could produce a newspaper the equal of any published in this country and one which would be the product of Negro brains entirely. But the editor can't make "bricks without straw." The Negro race is fertile in literary resources and it fairly teems with able, scholarly, brilliant writers, but it has no outlet. It has occurred to us that some of the benefactors of the race could do no better service than establish a publishing house and thus encourage and develop the literarily inclined of the race. The rule is however to starve the struggling publisher while he lives and give him stone (a monument) when he dies.

Now that Mr. Harrison has taken his seat the next question is what will he do for the Negro?

The crying need of the hour for the Negro race is a new leadership. A leadership which embodies brains, ideas, and moral courage. The day of the blind leaders who have posed before the public for the last twenty years is past and the dawn of a new era is at hand. The preachers who appeal to the passions and prejudices rather than to the reason of their hearers must be superannuated. The teachers who hold their places by virtue of their "influence, schemes and decoys" must be "fired" while the so called politica leaders whose wives support them by washing and scrubbing must be beautifully sat upon and hard at that. The new leadership must mean more than brazen ignorance, "gall" and second hand clothes.

Mr. Wm. Still, of Philadelphia, in a private letter to the editor very pertinently calls attention to the fact that the young men and women of color, do not utilize many of the opportunities which they have to promote their own interest and to advance them in life. For instance, it is well nigh impossible to secure the services of young colored men and women as agents for books, newspapers or anything in this line. The average colored boy or girl would rather "lackey" in a barber shop or scrub in a kitchen at $2.50 per week than take chances on making three or four times that amount doing something which requires more exertion. When it is considered that parents do not encourage their children in embarking into business for themselves, is it a wonder that the Negro represents so nearly nothing in the world of trade? The book agents of to-day are the publishers of to-morrow. The drummers of to-day are the merchants of to-morrow. We may rail all we wish against the barriers which keep our boys and girls out of the stores and workshops, but until we learn to practice and encourage this particular art, we shall remain as we are a cipher in the business world.

A fool and his money soon parts, so does a man and his business when he neglects it to engage in office seeking.

A great drawback in the publishing of race newspapers is the dishonesty of agents. The Freeman has been unuusually lucky in this regard, but we think we see trouble already brewing for us. Some of our agents are getting behind and asking for more time. A bad sign indeed.

A friend who lives in the State of Georgia and who operates a general store and does a fair business wrote us the other day stating that he was a candidate for a U. S. Marshallship and would attend the inauguration and remain there until he received his appointment—or disappointment. This man is a representative of a very large class of colored men now who are willing to sacrifice a first class business for a third class office, with the chances against getting it. We advised our friend not to go for a few months, but he went.

J. S. COTTER, COLORED POET.

The world never saw a true autobiography and never will. Men write about one portion of their deeds that they want others to carry in their minds, while they strive to drive the other from their own. So to keep from departing from this much beaten path, we always tell our good parts and hide the bad ones.

J. S. Cotter was born in Nelson county, Ky., in 1861; and was brought to Louisville at an early age. He went to school so early that he could read before his fourth year, and continued to go until he reached the third reader. Then poverty compelled him to stop; and at that tender age he went into the brick yard to earn his bread by the strength of his muscle and the sweat of his brow. The whole of his boyhood was such that he would not live it over again were it possible. From his eleventh year until now he has been constantly blessed with the luxury of hard manual labor.

He has shoveled dirt, worked on a farm, made a hand in a distillery, rolled cotton and tobacco on the Louisville wharf and driven team, which position he now holds.

In his 22d year he entered the Louisville Night Schools, and began where he left off when a boy—with the Third Reader. There he found a friend in the person of Prof. W. T. Peyton. He had never dreamed of writing a verse. Prof. Peyton asked him to write a composition in prose. He selected a subject and was thinking about it, when all at once his thoughts ran into rhyme; and he actually composed his first verses while driving his team through the streets of Louisville. He knew no more about prosody than he now knows about Volapuk, but Prof. Peyton took great care to teach him and also to encourage him in his compositions. Mr. Cotter has written for the Cleveland Gazette and other race papers, and is destined to do much in the field of poetry and song.

R. B. BAQUIE.

Soldier, Politician, Mechanic and Organizer.

Rodolph Bernard Baquie was born in New Orleans, Dec. 16th, 1844. Notwithstanding the disadvantageous circumstances he received a fine education from the Franklin Institute. He speaks English and French fluently. He mastered the trade of brick masonry when small, under the instruction of H. Perault. A distinctive feature regarding him is that, notwishstanding the many positions of trust which he has held, he has been true to every confidence reposed in him, and his reputation for honesty and uprightness is unquestioned. His record during the war is full of interest. He acquitted himself nobly in every position from a private to Sergeant-Major (which is the highest post a colored man could hold). He was Colonel of the 2d Regiment of La. S. N. G. during Col. James Lewis' stay in the office of Commissioner of Police. He was clerk and also pay inspector under Geo. Kellogg's administration He is a prominent member of the Knights of Labor and a walking delegate, also an F. and A. M., and one of the leading Knights of Pythias of this country, in which he is Grand Chancellor for La. and Supreme Lecturer for La. Under his guidance and a few others, the order is making rapid progress in this State. In politics he is Republican. His efforts are fast making him one of the leaders, and the future holds much promise for him.

J. N. Kinchen.

Madame Selika is delighting New Orleans audiences.

Washington asks a greater variety of songs and new faces upon her concert programs. They are tired of hearing the same old songs by the same old voices.

Henry F. Williams, the composer, is the author of some very popular pieces of music, among which are "Come Love and List Awhile," "It was by Chance we Met," etc,

Miss Adah O. Brown's benefit in Chicago was a success financially. Miss Brown appeared to excellent advantage as the heroine in "A Wife's Secret," but her support was inadequate.

The Inaugural concert by colored talent at Washington was a recherche affair. Prof. T. William Jackson, the auto-harp zylophone and guitar soloist Mrs. Anna E. Robinson, the Boston, elocutionist, and others participated.

Miss Matilda S. Jones formerly of New Orleans, has been singing in the West Indies and Central America. She received magnificent presents from her hearers. She was formerly a member of the St. James church choir in New Orleans.

The Musical and Martha Washington entertainment given at Odd Fellows hall in Louisville, Ky., February 22, by the 5th Ave. Baptist Church society was a success in every particular. Madames Moholia Guest and George Murfree managed the affair.

Mr, B. F. Lightfoot, the Connecticut elocutionist and tragedian, is giving very pleasant entertainments throughout the southeast, His readings are of an excellent character. His conception of Mark Anthony's oration; The Raven; and Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde are pronounced great.

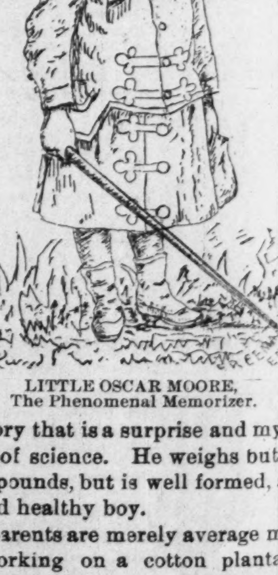
McCabe and Young's Operatic Minstrels are playing to crowded houses in the South. Mr. McCabe the genial manager writes us that never before was minstrelsy so popular with the Southerners as now. Tom Brown an old Indianapolis boy is one of the leading comedians.

Belshazzars's Feast or the Fall of Babylon, by the chair of the Metropolitan church, assisted by some well known vocalists, was very well rendered last Thursday night. The costumes and the scenes were decidedly oriental. The choruses were given with a skill and a spirit very rarely excelled even by professional artists in opera.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

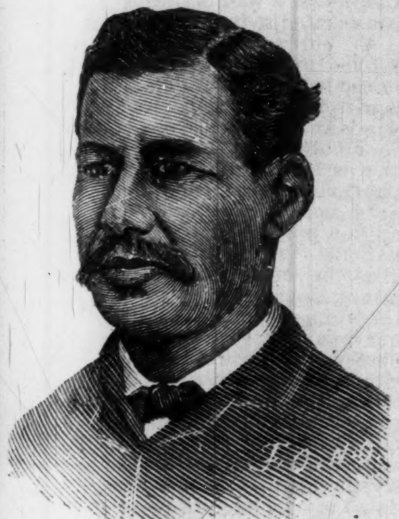
Oscar Moore, a Little Negro Boy, and his Strange Gift.

The colored race in the United States boasts no great philosopher or mathematician, but it has produced one talented sculptress—Edmonia Lewis—one marvelous musical genius and one prodigy of memory. And, strange to say, both the last are blind, and one, Blind Tom is an idiot. Oscar Moore, the Texas colored prodigy, is not quite 4 years old, a native of Waco, and gifted with a memory that is a surprise and mystery to men of science. He weighs but thirty-two pounds, but is well formed, an active and healthy boy.

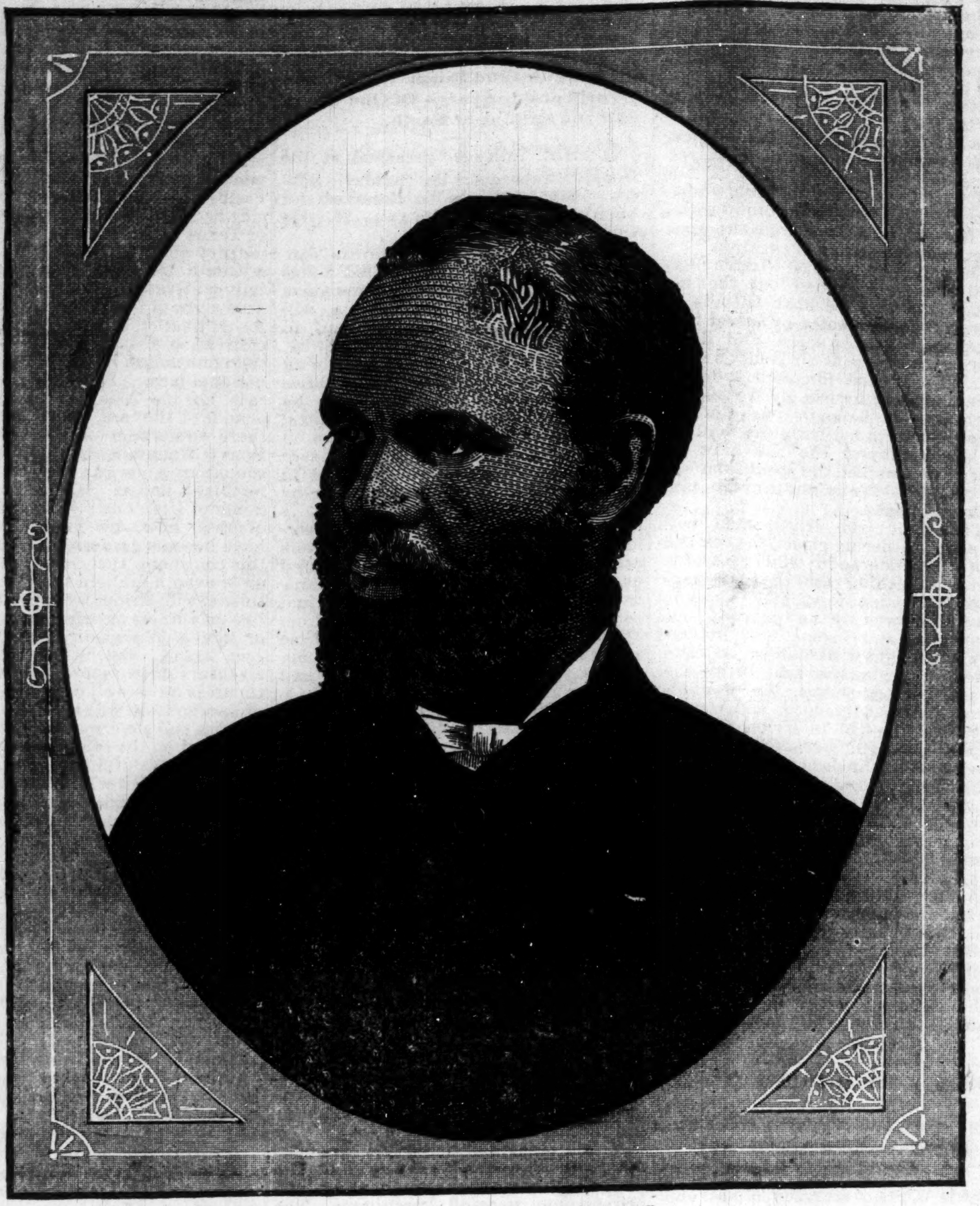


LITTLE OSCAR MOORE,
The Phenomenal Memorizer.

His parents are merely average mulattoes, working on a cotton plantation, and have several other children in no wise remarkable. About a year ago the little fellow was listening to the older children repeat the multiplication table, and corrected them whenever they made a mistake. This attracted the notice of Mr. H. P. N. Gammel, a Danish gentleman living in Waco. He investigated, and found an "infant phenomenon" indeed. The child was taken to New York and examined by Dr. S. V. Clevenger, the neurologist, who reports that the phenomenal memory does not leave the possessor deficient in any other respects. His judgement is about that of an average 4-year-old child, and he is quick spoken and rather witty.

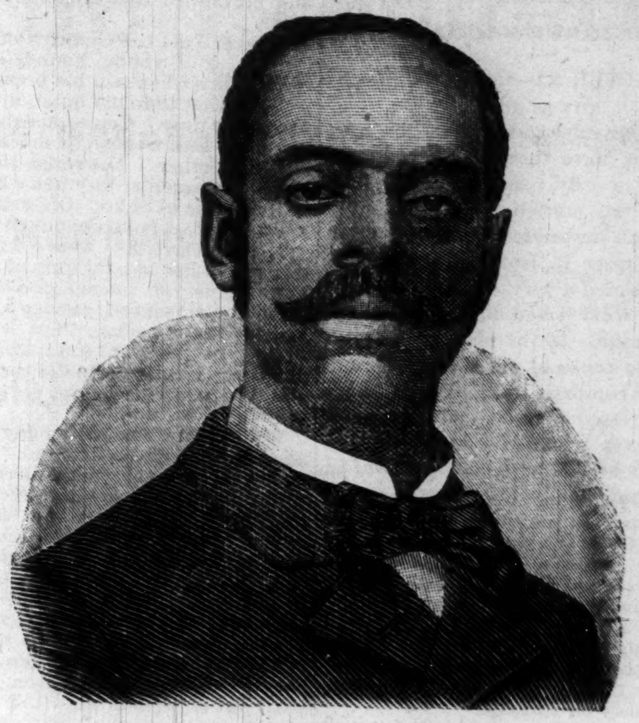


R. B. BAQUIE, Esq.,
Of New Orleans, La.,

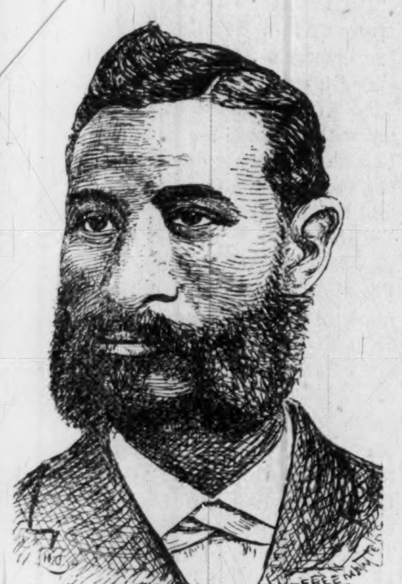


Yours for the cause of humanity
Marshall W. Taylor

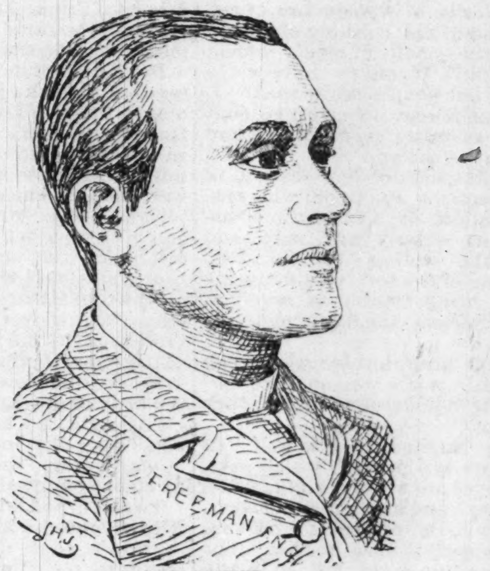
REV. MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D. D.,
Author, Orator and Editor.



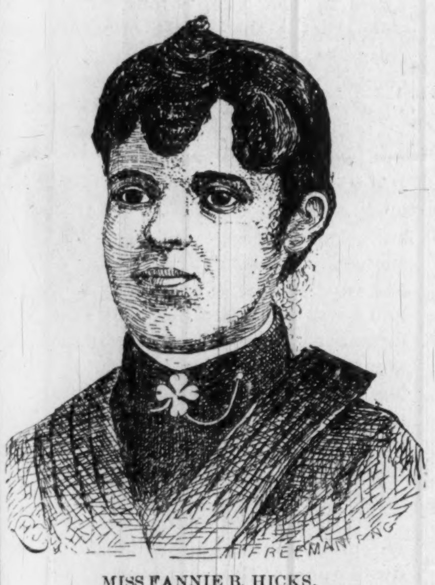
W. CALVIN CHASE,
Editor and Proprietor of the Washington "Bee."



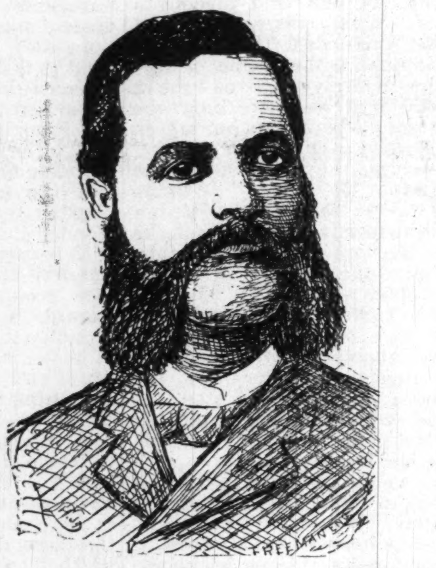
DR. A. E. P. ALBERT,
Editor of the S. W. C. Advocate, New Orleans, La



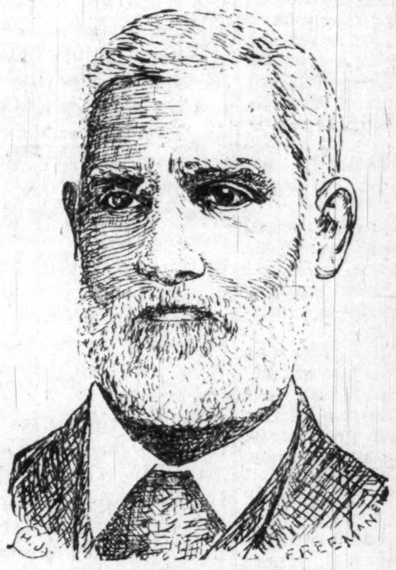
J. S. COTTER,
The Colored Poet of Louisville, Ky.



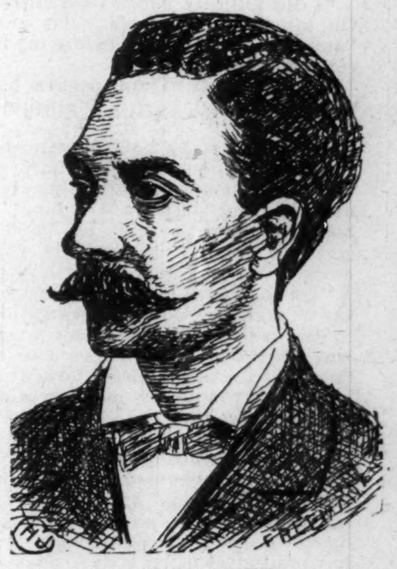
MISS FANNIE B. HICKS,
The Artist of Dodge City, Kansas.



REV. C. C. STUMM,
Of the Union Baptist Church, Philadelphia.



JOSEPH C. BUSTILL,
Of Lincoln University, Pa.



HON. JOHN P. GREEN,
Of Cleveland, O.

RACE
GLEANINGS

Houston, Texas has a colored infirmary,

Colored bootblacks and newsboys are creeping in everywhere in New York City.

The Reception of the Elite Dancing Academy, at Lyria Hall, on the 22nd was a swell affair.

The establishment of a colored press bureau is being discussed by the colored papers of the country.

Chicago has eleven colored men on the police force, Mr. Charles Battles being the latest appointment.

The Home for "Aged Colored Women in Boston has been bequeathed $5,000 by the late Miss Abby W. May.

The Colored people of the South have colleges, universities and seminaries that are worth over $2,00,000.

Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., has 289 students in attendance. The imperative cry is for a new building.

The Junior Excelsiors, a Washington social organization are preparing to erect a hall for concert and assembly purposes.

The colored citizens of Illinois have joined in a petition to their Congressman in behalf of the freedom of the ballot of Negroes in the South.

The only colored man on Genl. Beaver's staff in the inauguration was Mr. R. D. Ruffin, president of the Eagle Republican club of Georgetown, D. C.

The trial of Robert Logan, of Washington for the murder of his wife resulted in a conviction of manslaughter. Mr. M. Holland and E. M. Hewlett were his counsel.

The students of Livingstone College, N. C., are preparing to issue a monthly paper to be known as "The Living Stone." They will edit, manage, set up and print it themselves.

The six walking races at San Fracisco was won by Frank Hart (Colored) who scored 525 miles. The gate receipts amounted to $25,000 of which Hart will get 60 per cent. or $15,000,

City Attorney Washburn says that over 7,000 colored voters were registered in Chicago last fall. That would make the colored population at least 35,000, larger than has ever been claimed for it.

A Colored Exposition, under the auspices of the Ladies' Quaker City Association will be held in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, from May 12th to 18th 1889. The object of the exposition is to bring out the mechanical skill and ingenuity of the Negro.

In Charleston, S. C., there are over nine hundred colored tax payers on the municipal books, who pay nearly fifteen thousand dollars taxes on real and personal property assessed at $790,485. This is exclusive of colored people who own real estate just outside of the city boundary line, numbering at least 5,000.

AN OHIO LAWYER.

Hon. John P. Green, of Cleveland.

Among the varied professions which are gradually opening to the Negro, is that of the practice of law, and while it is full of the bright examples of the possibilities of the profession, still it is practically closed against the colored lawyer. He may acquire legal lore, and he may possess oratorical gifts, but unless his clientelle represent wealth and commercial gravity, he can scarcely hope to reach more than a competence. Hon. John P. Green is a well known and highly respected legal light, o Cleveland, O., where he has lived for the last thirty years. As a lawyer, he is a success and is a representative of the first class. He has practiced law consecutively for nineteen years and has a practice which pays handsomely. Owing to the fact that he is cut off from the social and commercial relations with the class who owns property and controls paying litigations his civil practice has not kept pace with his criminal practice. In this particular he is rated as one of the best criminal lawyers in Cleveland. He is forty-three years of age; was born in Newburne, N. C.; left there in 1857; lived in Cleveland, Ohio, almost continuously since; is married and has a model wife, who is the solace and light of his life, has been married nineteen years. He has four children —three boys and one girl.

Mr. Green entertains some sound views in regard to the Negro's engaging in politics and believes that if he had paid less attention to politics and more to his profession he would have been much higher and more successful in his profession.

Col. Geo. W. Williams, in his history of the Negro race, says of him: "He became a practicing attorney in 1872, in Cleveland, and in 1883 was elected a justice of the peace for Cuyahoga county by a majority of 3,000 votes. He served three terms as a justice, and in eight years of service as such, decided more than 12,000 cases. As a justice, he had no equal for many years. In 1881 he was nominated for the Legislature and was elected by a handsome majority. As a member of the Legislature, he will bear comparison with any of his associates, and as a clear, impressive speaker, has few equals."

MISS FANNIE HICKS, OF DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Miss Fannie Hicks, of Dodge City, Kansas, whose portrait appears in another column, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., in which city she attained a common school education. She is a natural artist, having taken but a very few lessons in the profession to which she is so much devoted.

Miss Hicks first made her appearance as an artist Sept. 3, 1884. Her work was pearl oil paintings and was placed on exhibition at the St. Louis exhibition during the fall of the year above named. This work was pronounced the best of the kind on exhibition, notwithstanding there were three white artists exhibiting the same work.

Miss Hicks executed and placed on exhibition at the World's fair in New Orleans a life size portrait of Bishop Turner, which evoked many comments. She moved to Dodge City, Kansas, May 14, 1886.

Mr. J. L. Waller, of Topeka, Kansas, delivered an address to the citizens of Dodge City, during the campaign of 1888, and so pleased were the people of that city with the address, that the colored voters raised the money and had Miss Hicks execute a life size portrait of Mr. Waller for President Harrison, to whom it was presented in February 1889. The work on this portrait demonstrates what may be done in the artistic field by our people. Miss Hicks is endeavoring to raise means enough by her work to take a course in an art school, and will therefore be thankful for any work entrusted to her care. The portrait sent to Gen. Harrison has called out the highest praises of the daily and weekly press.

THE CHURCHES.

Dots and Dashes Concerning Our Brethren of the Cloth.

Catholicism is steadily on the increase.

Indianapolis has twenty-three colored churches, including all denominations,

Rev. R. F. Hurley is a candidate for post chairman in the G. A. R., of New York.

The Rev. H. P. Thomas has been appointed clerk in the Paterson, (N. J.) City Library.

Dr. B. K. Pierce, formerly editor of Zion's Herald, celebrated his seventieth birthday recently.

Dr. E. W. Blyden, now of Africa, is the only American Negro espousing the Mohammedan religion.

Rev. Hobart, D. D., is Secretary of the Commission on the colored work of the Protestant Epicopal Church.

Rev. Prince King has been appointed to take charge of the A. M. E. Church at Greensburg, St. Helena parish, La.

Bishop Turner will be in his district next week, having completed the Methodist Polity, which he regards as greatly improved.

The Board of Bishops of the A. M. E. Zion Church meet in Philadelphia on Wednesday. The matter of the new hymnal will be considered.

The recent improvement at Mt. Pisgah Church, Philadelphia, makes it a handsome and beautiful place of worship. The cost was about $1,600.

The removal of Rev. Dr. Grimke to Washington, has left vacant the church at Jacksonville, Fla. It is rumored that Rev. G. T. Dillard, of Laurens, S. C., will go to Jacksonville.

The Presbyterian Church has lost another of its illustrious and influential ministers by the death of Dr. Wm. P. Breed, of Philadelphia, pastor emeritus of the Spruce St. Presbyterian Church.

A free singing class for the promotion and encouragement of vocal culture among our people, has been organized at Crucifixion P. E. Church Philadelpia, under the direction of Prof. C. S. Adger.

The First (Bryan) Baptist Church of Savannah, Rev. U. L. Houston, pastor, recently celebrated the 101 anniversary of its establishment. The Savannah Tribune styles it the "oldest Negro Church in America."

The membership of the Second Baptist Church at Indianapolis is to be congratulated upon its phenomenal success. Beginning two years ago, in a disorganized state, under the pastorial care of Rev. J. W. Carr they have redeemed their large and magnificent church edifice and are making inroad upon their $5,000 debt.

We hear disgusting reports of sensational methods, adopted by many ministers, to excite the curiosity of their people, which are irreverent and sacralegious. Men of superior intelligence are heard groaning, mo ang, jumping, lying down in their pulpits, blowing out the lights or having their church bells rung, in the midst of their sermons, to reach some dramatical effect or other. This should be ended.—S. W. Christian Advocate.

KING SOLOMON'S MINES.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

CHAPTER XI—CONTINUED.

THE ECLIPSE.

Taking our rifles and ammunition with us so as to have them handy in case we had to fly, as suggested by Infadoos, we started boldly enough, though with inward fear and trembling. The great space in front of the king's kraal presented a very different appearance from what it had done on the previous evening. In the place of the grim and serried ranks of warriors were company after company of Kukuana girls, not overdressed so far as clothing went, but each was crowned with a wreath of flowers, and was holding a palm leaf in one hand and a tall white lily (the arum) in the other. In the center of the open space sat Twala the king, with old Gagool at his feet, attended by Infadoos, the boy Scragga, and about a dozen guards. There were also present about a score of chiefs, amongst whom I recognized most of our friends of the night before.

Twala greeted us with much apparent cordiality, though I saw him fix his one eye viciously on Umbopa.

"Welcome, white men from the stars," he said; "this is a different sight from what your eyes gazed on by the light of last night's moon, but it is not so good a sight. Girls are pleasant, and were it not for such as these" (and he pointed round him) "we should none of us be here today; but men are better. Kisses and the tender words of women are sweet, but the sound of the clashing of men's spears, and the smell of men's blood, are sweeter far! Would ye have wives from among our people, white men? I so, choose the fairest here, and ye shal have them, as many as ye will," and he paused for an answer.

As the prospect did not seem to be without attractions to Good, who was, like most sailors, of a susceptible nature, I, being elderly and wise, and foreseeing the endless complications that anything of the sort would involve (for women bring trouble as surely as the night follows the day), put in a hasty answer—

"Thanks, O king! but we white men wed only with white women like ourselves. Your maidens are fair, but they are not for us!"

The king laughed. "It is well. In our land there is a proverb which says, 'Woman's eyes are always bright, whatever the color,' and another which says, 'Love her who is present, for be sure she who is absent is false to thee;' but perhaps these things are not so in the stars. In a land where men are white all things are possible. So be it, white men, the girls will not go begging! Welcome again; and welcome, too, thou black one; if Gagool here had had her way thou wouldst have been stiff and cold now. It is lucky that thou, too, camest from the stars; ha! ha!"

"I can kill thee before thou killest me, Oh, king!" was Ignosi's calm answer, "and thou shalt be stiff before my limbs cease to bend."

Twala started. "Thou speakest boldly, boy," he replied, angrily; "presume not too far."

"He may well be bold in whose lips are truth. The truth is a sharp spear which flies home and fails not. It is a message from 'the stars,' Oh, king!"

Twala scowled, and his one eye gleamed fiercely, but he said nothing more.

"Let the dance begin," he cried, and the next second the girls sprung forward in companies, singing a sweet song and waving the delicate palms and white flowers. On they danced, now whirling round and round, now meeting in mimic warfare, swaying, eddying here and there, coming forward, falling back in an ordered confusion delightful to witness. At last they paused, and a beautiful young woman sprung out of the ranks and began to pirouette in front of us with a grace and vigor which would have put most ballet girls to shame. At length she fell back exhausted, and another took her place, then another and another, but none of them, either in grace, skill or personal attractions, came up to the first.

At length the king lifted his hand.

"Which think ye the fairest, white men?" he asked.

"The first," said I, unthinkingly. Next second I regretted it, for I remembered that Infadoos had said that the fairest woman was offered as a sacrifice.

"Then is my mind as your minds, and my eyes as your eyes. She is the fairest; and a sorry thing it is for her, for she must die!"

"Ay, must die!" piped out Gagool, casting a glance from her quick eyes in the direction of the poor girl, who, as yet ignorant of the awful fate in store for her, was standing some twenty yards off in front of a company of girls, engaged in nervously picking a flower from her wreath to pieces, petal by petal.

"Why, Oh, king?" said I, restraining my indignation with difficulty; "the girl has danced well and pleased us; she is fair, too; it would be hard to reward her with death."

Twala laughed as he answered—

"It is our custom, and the figures who sit in stone yonder" (and he pointed toward the three distant peaks) "must have their due. Did I fail to put the fairest girl to death to-day misfortune would fall upon me and my house. Thus runs the prophecy of my people: 'If the king offer not a sacrifice of a fair girl on the day of the dance of maidens to the old ones who sit and watch on the mountains, then shall he fall and his house.' Look ye, white men, my brother, who reigned before me, offered not the sacrifice because of the tears of the woman, and he fell, and his house, and I reign in his stead. It is finished; she must die!" Then turning to the guards —"Bring her hither; Scragga, make sharp thy spear."

Two of the men stepped forward, and, as they did so, the girl, for the first time realizing her impending fate, screamed aloud and turned to fly. But the strong hands caught her fast, and brought her, struggling and weeping before us.

"What is thy name, girl?" piped Gagool. "What! wilt thou not answer; shall the king's son do his work at once?"

At this hint Scragga, looking more evil than ever, advanced a step and lifted his great spear, and as he did so I saw Sir Henry's hand creep to his revolver. The poor girl caught the glint of the cold steel through her tears, and it sobered her anguish. She ceased struggling, but merely clasped her hands convulsively, and stood shuddering from head to foot.

"See," cried Scragga in high glee, "she shrinks from the sight of my little plaything even before she has tasted it," and he tapped the bright blade of the spear.

"If ever I get the chance you shall pay for that, you young hound!" I heard Good mutter beneath his breath.

"Now that thou art quiet, give us thy name, my dear. Come, speak up, and fear not," said Gagool, in mockery.

"Oh, mother," answered the girl in trembling accents, "my name is Foulata, of the house of Suko. Oh, mother, why must I die? I have done no wrong."

"Be comforted," went on the old woman, in her hateful tone of mockery. "Thou must die, indeed, as a sacrifice to the old ones who sit yonder" (and she pointed to the peaks); "but it is better to sleep in the night than to toil in the day time; it is better to die than to live, and thou shalt die by the royal hand of the king's own son."

The girl Foulata wrung her hands in anguish, and cried out aloud: "Oh, cruel; and I so young! What have I done that I should never again see the sun rise out of the night or the stars come following on his track in the evening, that I should no more gather the flowers when the dew is heavy, or listen to the laughing of the waters. Woe is me, that I shall never see my father's hut again, nor feel my mother's kiss, nor tend the kid that is sick! Woe is me, that no lover shall put his arm around me and look into my eyes nor shall men children be born of me! Oh, cruel, cruel!" and again she turned her tear-stained, flower crowned face to Heaven, looking so lovely in her despair—for she was indeed a beautiful women—that it would assuredly have melted the hearts of any one less cruel than the three fiends before us. Prince Arthur's appeal to the ruffians who came to bind him was not more touching than this savage girl's.

But it did not move Gagool or Gagool's master, though I saw signs of pity among the guard behind, and on the faces of the chief's; and as for Good, he gave a snort of indignation, and a motion as though to go to her. With all a woman's quickness, the doomed girl interpreted what was passing in his mind, and with a sudden movement flung herself before him, and clasped his "beautiful white legs" with her hands.

"O white father from the stars!" she cried, "throw over me the mantle of thy protection; let me creep into the shadow of thy strength, that I may be saved. Oh, keep me from these cruel men and from the mercies of Gagool!"

"All right, my hearty, I'll look after you," sung out Good, in nervous Saxon. 'Come, get up, there's a good girl," and he stooped and caught her hand.

Twala turned and motioned to his son who advanced with his spear lifted.

"Now's your time," whispered Sir Henry to me; "what are you waiting for?"

"I am waiting for the eclipse," I answered; "I have had my eye on the sun for the last half-hour and I never saw it look heathier."

"Well, you must risk it now, or the girl will be killed. Twala is loosing patience.

Recognizing the force of the argument, having cast one more despairing look at the bright face of the sun, for never did most ardent astronomer await a celestial event with such anxiety, I stepped with all the dignity I could command between the prostrate girl and the advancing spear of Scragga.

"King," I said, "this shall not be, we will not tolerate such a thing; let the girl go in safety."

Twala rose from his seat in his wrath and astonishment, and from the chiefs and serried ranks of girls, who had slowly closed up upon us in anticipation of the tragedy, came a murmur of amazement.

"Shall not be, thou white dog, who yaps at the lion in his cave, shall not be? art thou mad? Be careful lest this chicken's fate overtake thee, and those with thee. How canst thou prevent it? Who art thou that thou standest between me and my will? Withdraw, I say. Scragga, kill her. Ho, guards! seize these men."

At this cry armed men came running swiftly from behind the hut, where they had evidently been placed beforehand.

Sir Henry, Good, and Umbopa ranged themselves alongside of me, and lifted their rifles.

"Stop!" I shouted boldly, though at the moment my heart was in my boots. "Stop! we, the white men from the stars, say that it shall not be. Come but one pace nearer, and we will put out the sun and plunge the land in darkness. Ye shall taste of our magic."

My threat produced an effect; the men halted, and Scragga stood still before us, his spear lifted.

"Hear him! hear him!" piped Gagool; "hear the liar who says he will put out the sun like a lamp. Yes, let him do it, or die with the girl, he and those wtth him."

I glanced up at the sun, and to my intense joy saw that we had made no mistake. On the edge of its brilliant surface was a faint rim of shadow.

I lifted my hand solemnly toward the sky, an example which Sir Henry and Good followed, and quoted a line or two of the "Ingoldsby' Legends" at it in the most impressive tones I could command. Sir Henry followed suit with a verse out of the Old Testament, whilst Good addressed the King of Day in a volume of the most classical bad language that he could think of.

Slowly the dark rim crept on over the blazing surface, and as it did so, I heard a deep gasp of fear rise from the multitude around,

"Look, O king! look, Gagool! Look, chiefs and people and women, and see if the white men from the stars keep their word, or if they be but empty liars! The sun grows dark before your eyes; soon there will be night—ay, night in the noon time. Ye have asked for a sign; it is given ye. Grow dark, O sun! withdraw thy light, thou bright one; bring the proud heart to the dust, and eat up the world with shadows."

A groan of terror rose from the onlookers. Some stood petrified with fear, others threw themselves upon their knees, and cried out. As for the king, he sat still and turned pale beneath his dusky skin. Only Gagool kept her courage.

"It will pass," she cried; "I have seen the like before; man cannot put out the sun; lose not heart; sit still—the shadow will pass.

"Wait, and ye shall see," I replied, hopping with excitement.

"Keep it up, Good. I can't remember any more poetry. Curse away, there's a good fellow."

Good responded nobly to the tax upon his inventive faculties. Never before had I the faintest conception of the breadth and depth and height of a naval officer's objurgatory powers. For ten minutes he went on without stopping, and he scarcely ever repeated himself.

Meanwhile the dark ring crept on. Strange and unholy shadows encroached upon the sunlight, an ominous quiet filled the place, the birds chirped out frightened notes, and then were still; only the cocks began to crow.

On, yet on, crept the ring of darkness; it was now more than half over the reddening orb. The air grew thick and dusky. On, yet on, till we could scarcely see the fierce faces of the group before us. No sound rose now from the spectators, and Good stopped swearing."

"The sun is dying—the wizards have killed the sun," yelled out the boy Scragga at last. "We shall all die in the dark," and animated by fear or fury, or both, he lifted his spear, and drove it with all his force at Sir Henry's broad chest. But he had forgotten the mail shirts that the king had given us, and which we wore beneath our clothing. The steel rebounded harmless, and before he could repeat the the blow Sir Henry had snatched the spear from his hand, and sent it straight through him. He dropped dead.

At the sight, and driven mad with fear at the gathering gloom, the companies of girls broke up in wild confusion, and ran screeching for the gate-ways. Nor did the panic stop there. The king himself, followed by the guards, some of the chiefs, and Gagool, who hobbled away after them with marvelous alacrity, fled for the huts, so that in another minute or so ourselves, the would-be victim, Foulata, Infadoos, and some of the chiefs, who had interviewed us on the previous night, were left alone upon the scene with the dead body of Scragga.

"Now, chief," I said, "we have given you the sign. If ye are satisfied, let us fly swiftly to the place ye spoke of. The charm can not be stopped. It will work for an hour. Let us take advantage of the darkness."

"Come," said Infadoos, turning to go, an example which was followed by the awed chiefs, ourselves, and the girl Foulata, whom Good took by the hand.

Before we reached the gate of the kraal the sun went out altogether.

Holding each other by the hand we stumbled on through the darkness.

Continued next week.

SHE TOLD HER LOVE AT LAST.

How a Missouri Girl Played Fast and Loose with Two Lovers.

Nettie White, of Sturgeon, Mo., is eighteen years old and very pretty. Among her suitors were Lee A. Winn and Charles Winn. Although bearing the same name, the young men were not relatives. The pair had been paying particular attention to Miss White for several months, and the gossips were much excited over the final result. About a week ago it was rumored that the young lady had promised to marry Lee Winn, and had even gone so far as to select bridesmaids.

When Charley Winn heard it he met his friend Lee, for they were good friends, and bet $50 he would get the girl. The wager set the whole town talking, and the friends of each man made side bets. Everybody backed his favorite. Excitement ran so high that the young men, were requested to demand prompt action on the part of the girl. One or the other of the men was at the house all the time, and it is even said the parents were divided on the queston of beaux. A correspondent thus relates the following events:

"The girl was harassed and annoyed for three days. She could not decide. This only increased the excitement. On Wednesday eveing, after in vain trying to get a decision, the two young men, in the presence of mutual friends, stood in the parlor and asked the girl to make her choice. She hesitated. It was agreed that the young men should start for home, and the one called back should be her husband. They started, and Miss White called "Lee". He turned with a glad smile. Immediately she cried "Charley," and he, too, came back. The crowd insisted that she must choose.

"Miss White finally suggested that they write their names on a slip of paper, and she would mark a cross opposite her choice. She put the cross opposite to Charley's name. As Lee turned to leave she marked a cross opposite his name, too.

"Then another scheme was tried that proved successful. Both men were to leave, and the one called back first was to be her husband, no matter whether the the other was called or not. Both started, the girl flushed, called "Lee," and Charley kept on. The pair immediately took the train for Columbia and were married by Professor Oldham of Christian College. Half of the town is happy and the other half is broke. Ten girls, it is said, will propose to poor Charley."

Hastening the Day of Liberty.

Philadelphia Press.

Another sentence of six months' imprisoment has been imposed upon William O'Brien, Ireland's Robert Emmet of to-day—and let no liberty-loving man of any clime mistake its significance. It means that every six months of persecution inflicted upon William O'Brien hastens by twelve months the dawn of civil liberty in Ireland.

A Monster Mustache.

North American.

The longest mustache, purely a lip-growth, worn by any man on earth is carried around by J. H. Sandstrom of this city. It measures twenty-five inches from tip to tip, is very heavy and of fine texture.

Half Shot.

Drake's Magazine:

Judge—If I got as intoxicated as you do I'd shoot myself.

Prisoner—If you was 's toxicated as I am you couldn't hitter barn door.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS

THERE IS NO FEAR OF AMERICA BEING OVERCROWDED.

For We Can Find Room for All the World and to Spare---Of One Blood All the Nations of Earth.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday. Subject: "Shall America be Reserved for Americans." Text, Acts xvii., 26. He said:

I think God built this American continent and organized this United States Republic to demonstrate the stupendous idea of the text. A man in Persia will always remain a Persian, a man in Switzerland will always remain a Swiss, a man in Austria will always remain an Austrian, but all foreign nationalities coming to America were intended to be Americans. This land is the chemical laboratory where foreign bloods are to be inextricably mixed up and race prejudices and race antipathies are to perish, and this sermon is an ax by which I hope to help kill them. It is not hard for me to preach such a sermon, because, although my ancestors came to this country about two hundred and fifty years ago, some of them came from Wales and some from Scotland and some from Holland and some from other lands, and I am a mixture of so many nationalities that I feel at home with people from under every sky and have a right to call them blood relations. There are mad-caps and patriotic lunatics in this country who are ever and anon crying out, "America for Americans." Down with the Germans! Down with the Irish! Down with the Jews! Down with the Chinese! are in some directions the popular cries: all of which vociferations I would drown out by the full organ of my text, while I pull out the stops and put my foot on the pedal that will open the loudest pipes, and run my fingers over all the four banks of ivory keys, playing the chant, "God hath made of one blood all nations." There are not five men in this audience, nor five men in any audience to-day in America, except it be on an Indian reservation, who were not descended from foreigners if you go far enough back. If the principle America only for Americans be carried out, then you and I have no right to be here, and we had better charter all the steamers and clippers and men-of-war and yachts and sloops and get out of this country as quick as possible. The Pilgrim Fathers were all immigrants, the Huguenots were all immigrants. The cradle of most every one of our family was rocked on the bank of the Clyde or the Rhine or the Shannon or the Seine or the Tiber. Had the watchword, "America for Americans" been an early and successful cry, where now stand our cities would have stood Indian wigwams, and canoes instead of steamers would have tracked the Hudson and the Connecticut; and, instead of the Mississippi being the main artery of the continent, it would have been only a trough for deer and antelope and wild pigeons to drink out of. What makes the cry of "America for Americans" the more absurd and inhuman is that some in this country, who themselves arrived here in their boyhood or arrived here only one or two generations back are joining in the cry. Escaped from foreign despotisms themselves, they say, "Shut the door of escape for others." Getting themselves on our shores in a life-bot from the shipwreck, saying, "Haul the boat on the beach and let the rest of the passengers go to the bottom!" Men who have yet on them a Scotch or German or English or Irish brogue crying out, "America for Americans!" What if the native inhabitants of Heaven, I mean the angels, the cherubim, the seraphim born there, should stand in the gate, and when they see us coming up at the last, should say, "Go back! Heaven for the Heavenians!"

Of course, we do well not to allow foreign nations to make this country a convict colony. We would have a wall built as high as heaven and as deep as hell against foreign thieves, pickpockets and Anarchists. We would not let them wipe their feet on the map of the out side doors of Castle Garden. In England, or Russia, or Germany, or France send their desperadoes to get clear of them; we would have these desperadoes sent back in ships to the places where they came from. We will not have America become the dumping place for foreign vagabondism. But you build up a wall at the Narrows before New York Harbor, or at the Golden Gate before San Francisco, and forbid the coming of the industrious and hard-working and honest populations of other lands who want to breathe the air of our free institutions and get opportunity for better livelihood, and it is only a question of time when God will tumble that wall flat on our own heads whith the red-hot thunderbolts of His omnipotent indignation.

God is the Father of the human race. He has at least five sons, a North America, a South America, a European, an Asiatic and an African. The North American sniffs the breeze and he says to his four brothers and sisters: "Let the South American stay in South America, let the European stay in Europe, let the Asiatic stay in Asia, let the African stay in Africa; but America is for me. I think it is the parlor of the whole earth. I like its carpets of grass and its upholstery of the front window, namely the American sunrise, and the upholstery of the back window, namely the American sunset. Now I want you all to stay out and keep to your places." I am sure the Father of the whole human race would hear of it and chastisement would come and, whether by earthquake, or flood, or drought, or heaven-darkening swarms of locust and grasshopper, or destroying angel of pestilence, God would rebuke our selfishness as a nation and say to the four winds of heaven: "This world is my house, and the North American is no more my child than is the South American and the European and the Asiatic and the African. And I built this world for all the children, and the parlor is theirs, and all is theirs." For, let me say, whether we will or not, the population of other lands will come here. There are harbors all the way from Baffin's Bay to Galveston, and if you shut fifty gates there will be other gates unguarded. And if you forbid foreigners from coming on the steamers they will take sailing vessels. And if you forbid them coming on sailing vessels they will come in boats. And if you will not let them come in boats they will come on rafts. And if you will not allow wharfage to the raft they will leave it outside Sandy Hook and swim for free America. Stop them? You might as well pass a law forbidding a swarm of summer bees from lighting on the clover top, or pass a law forbidding the tides of the Atlantic to rise when the moon puts under it silver grappling hooks, or a law that the noonday sun should not irradiate the atmosphere. They have come. They are coming now.

But some of this cry, America for Americans, may arise from an honest fear lest this land be overcrowded. Such persons had better take the Northrrn Pacific or Union Pacific or Southern Pacific or Atlantic and Charlotte Air Line or Texas and Sante Fe, and go a long journey and find out that no more than a tenth part of this continent is fully cultivated. If a man with a hundred acres of farm land should put all his cultivation on one acre he would be cultivating a larger ratio of his farm than our nation is now occupying of the national farm. Pour the whole human race, Europe, Asia, Africa and all the islands of the sea, into America and there would be room to spare. All the Rocky Mountain barrannesses and all the other American deserts are to be fertilized, and as Salt Lake City and much of Utah once yielded not a blade of grass, now, by artificial irrigation, have become gardens, so a large part of this continent that now is too poor to grow even a mullein stock or a Canada thistle, will, through artificial irrigation, like an Illinois prairie wave with wheat or like a Wisconsin farm, rustle with corn tassels. Beside that, after perhaps a century or two more, when this continent is quite well occupied, the tides of immigration will turn the other way. Politics and governmental affairs being corrected on the other side of the waters, Ireland under different regulation turned into a garden will invite back another generation of Irishmen, and the wide wastes of Russia brought from under despotism will, with her own green fields, invite back another generation of Russians. And there will be hundreds of thousands of Americans every year settling on the other continents. And, after a number of centuries, all the earth full and crowded, what then? Well, at that time some night a panther meteor wandering through the heavens will put its paw on our world and stop it, and, putting its panther tooth into the neck of its mountain range, will shake it lifeless as the rat-terrier a rat. So I have no more fear of America being overcrowded than that the porpoises in the Atlantic Ocean will become so numerous as to stop shipping.

It is through mighty additions of foreign population to our native population that I think God is going to fill this land with a race of people 95 per cent. superior to any thing the world has ever seen. Intermarriage of nations is depressing and crippling. Marriage outside of one own's nationality and with another style of nationality is a mighty gain. What makes the Scotch-Irish second to no pedigree for brain and stamina of character, so that blood goes right up to the Supreme Court Bench and to the front rank in jurisprudence and merchandise and art? Because nothing under heaven can be more unlike than a Scotchman and an Irishman, and the descendants of these two conjoined nationalities, unless rum flings them, go right to the tip-top in every thing. All nationalities coming to this land the opposites will all the while be affianced, and French and German will unite, and that will stop all the quarrels between them, and one child they will call Alsace and the other Lorraine. And hot-blooded Spaniards will unite with cold-blooded Polander and romantic Italian with matter of fact Norwegian, and a hundred and fifty years from now the race occupying this land will be in stature, in purity of complexion, in liquidity of eye, in gracefulness of poise, in dome-like brow, in taste, in intelligence and in morals so far ahead of any thing now known on either side the seas that this last quarter of the nineteeth century will seem to them like the dark ages. Oh, then how they will legislate and bargain and pray and preach and govern! This is the land where, by the mingling of the races, the race prejudice is to get its death blow. How heaven feels about it we may conclude from the fact that Christ, the Jew, and descended from a Jewess, nevertheless provided a religion for all races, and that Paul, though a Jew, became the chief apostle of the Gentiles. I must confess there was a time when I entertained race prejudice, but, thanks to God, that prejudice has gone, and if I sat in church and on one side of me there was a black man, and on the other side of me there was an Indian, and before me was a Chinaman, and behind me a Turk, I would be as happy as I am now standing in the presence of this brilliant audience, and I am as happy now as I can be and live. The sooner we get this corpse of race prejudice buried, the healthier will be our American atmosphere.

Now, in views of this subject. I have two points blank words to utter. one suggesting what foreigners ought to do for us, and the other what we ought to do for foreigners. First, to foreigners. Lay aside all apologetic air, and realize you have as much right as any man who was not only himself born here, but his father and his grandfather and his great-grandfather before him.

My other word suggests what Americans ought to do for foreigners. By all possible means explain to them our institutions. Coming here the vast majority of them know about as much concerning Republican or Democratic form of government as you in the United States know about politics of Denmark or France, or Italy or Switzerland, namely nothing. Explain to them that liberty in this country means liberty to do right, but not liberty to do wrong. Never in their presence say anything against their native land, for, no matter how much they may have been oppressed there, in that native land there are sacred places, cabins or mansions, around whose doors they played, and perhaps somewhere there is a grave into which they would like, when life's toils are over, to be let down, for it is mother's grave, and it would be like going again into the loving arms that first held them and against the bosom that first pillowed them. My! my! how low down a man must have descended to have no regard for the place where his cradle was rocked.

Don't mock their brogue or their stumbling attempts at the hardest of all languages to learn, namely, the English language. I warrant that they speak English as well as you could talk Scandinavian. Treat them in America as you would like to be treated, if for the sake of your honest principles or a better livelihood for yourself or your family you had moved under the shadow of Jungfrau, or the Rigi, or the Giant's Causeway, or the Bohemian Forest, or the Franconian Jura.

The mightiest defense against European nations is a wall of Europeans reaching all up and down the American Continent, a wall of heads and hearts consecrated to free government.

A bulwark of foreign humanity heaved up all along our shores, reinforced by the Atlantic ocean, armed as it is with tempests and Carribbean whirlwinds and giant billows ready to fling mountains from their catapult, we need as a nation fear no one in the universe but God, and if found in his service we need not fear Him. As six hundred million people will yet sit down at our national table, let God preside. To Him be dedicated the metal of our mines, the sheaves of our harvest fields, the fruits of our orchards, the fabrics of our manufactories, the telescopes of our observatories, the volumes of our libraries, the songs of our churches, the affections of our hearts, and all our lakes become baptismal fonts and all our mountains altars of praise, and all our valleys amphitheaters of worship, and our country, having become fifty nations consolidated in one, may its every heart-throb be a pulsation of gratitude to Him who made "of one blood all nations" and ransomed that blood by the payment of the last drop of His own.

Why Patti is Beautiful.

Paris correspondence.

Patti is fast becoming a rival of the famous Ninon de l'Enclos, who preserved her beauty to such an extent up to her sixtieth year that the grandsons of the men who loved her in her youth adored her with as much fervor as their ancestors had done in their days. Patti is, to say the very least, a long way from "sweet and twenty," more like "fair and forty," without the third qualification, yet people who saw her the other day in Paris could see no visible change, no mark of the last ten or fifteen years upon her. She was still as slim and rounded, still without a gray hair in her head, or a wrinkle upon her. There had not come under her chin that small break in the contour of the throat which is the first knell of dead youthfulness. Her hair lay in rich, beautiful black locks about a brow where not one line was to be seen. Her eyes were clear and bright as a child's, her cheeks smooth and pink, her teeth snowy and faultless and the delicate lines of her figure just exactly what they were a score of years back. Some impulsive woman seized her and demanded to be told the secret of her eternal youth, and this is what Patti revealed to her. She said: "When I am at home I go to bed early—at 10.30 I rise early, that is, early for singers, which means 10.30. So you see when I am not singing I sleep nearly twelve hours in the twenty-four. Plenty of sleep, that is the secret of beauty and freshness. I don't sleep until 10, of course, but I make it a point not to get up at once when I wake, but to take a glass of hot water and a lemon and read my letters before getting out of bed. It's a mistake to jump up right away after waking. I bathe in tepid water and then sponge off with a cold sponge. On singing days I take a light and early dinner at 3 and only a biscuit and a cup of hot bouillon after the performance. No great quantity of food and plenty of sleep, that's the way to keep one's complexion and figure intact. I rarely touch wine; a liqueur-glass full of whisky after luncheon or dinner, sometimes a glass of champagne. Nothing more."

But the real and main screet of Patti's perennial youth and the one she did not dwell upon, is the fact that she has never given away to any emotion. She has avoided all feelings of every sort, as far as possible; hate, love, everything that might make a line on her fair face.

Webster as a Financier.

Lewiston Journal.

Daniel Webster once found a good way of getting rid of a borrower.

"Webster," said Rufus Choate, "I want to borrow $500, and I wish you'd lend it to me."

"I haven't the money to-day, Mr. Choate," said Webster, "but you give me your note and I can get it cashed for you."

Gratified beyond measure Choate sat down to write his note.

"By the way, Choate," said Webster, in an off-hand way, "you might as well make that note for $1,000; I can use $500 myself."

"Certainly," said Choate, cheerfully, and he signed a note for an even $1,000.

Then the immortal Daniel sauntered down to a banker's office.

"Can you discount a note for $1,000 for me?"

"With pleasure," said the banker.

The great statesman pocketed $1,000 in bills, gave $500 to Choate, who was effusive in his thanks, and kept $500 himself.

Two Men of Business Meet.

Detroit Free Press.

A man sat scribbling at a desk in office on Griswold street, yesterday, when some one walked briskly through the hall, opened the door, and asked:

"Anybody in?"

"Yes, sir."

"Want your coal carried up?"

"Haven't got any."

"Going to have?"

"No, sir."

"Then you wouldn't want it carried up?"

"No, sir."

"And I couldn't carry it up if I wanted to?"

"No, sir."

"That's all. Good day. Glad to meet a man who does business in a business way. See you about some fly screens two months later."

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FROM WASHINGTON TO HARRISON.

Personal Appearance, Private Careers and Public Services of the Different Presidents.

General Harrison, on the day he becomes President, will be fifty-five years, seven months and fourteen days old, about a year less than the average age of his predecessors when inaugurated. The grandfather of Mr. Harrison was the oldest of the Presidents, having entered upon the duties of the office in his sixty-eighth year. General Jackson, when he began his second term, lacked eleven days of being sixty-six years old, and Buchanan was only five days younger than this when inaugurated. The first six Presidents, also Taylor and Johnson, were all older than the President-elect when inaugurated. General Grant was the youngest President inaugurated, being under forty-seven; Mr. Cleveland next, not quite forty-eight; Pierce forty-eight, Fillmore forty-nine, Polk and Garfield each fifty, Tyler and Arthur each fifty-one, Lincoln fifty-two, Van Buren and Hayes each fifty-four.

The ancestry of the President-elect, as clearly recorded, is traceable further back than that of any other President excepting General Hayes. The American branch of General Harrison's family is clearly defined for six prio generations, agreeing in number with the record of General Hayes's family. President Cleveland's ancestry, as well as that of John Quincy Adams, is authentically recorded for four prior generations; none of the others' extendsr beyond three.

It is a little remarkable that in sixteen cases the parents of Presidents were farmers or planters. Of these the parents of John Adams, Fillmore, Buchanan, Grant and Garfield were in humble circumstances. In contrast to the current opinion of ministers' sons, two became Presidents of the United States. While the family records of President Taylor, whose father was a Colonel; of Franklin Pierce, whose father was a General; of John Tyler, whose father was Governor of Virginia; of the Adams family and that of the President-elect, which includes Governors and Presidents in their respective lines, would all seem to confirm the oft-quoted saying, "Blood will tell," there are some strong examples which would tend rather to support the well-worn line of Pope.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise."

Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Jackson sprang from the 'poor white trash" of the South, and rose rather from an observance of those principles of greatness common to the race than from any special impulse of the blood.

As regards early educational facilities John Quincy Adams undoubtedly takes precedence. He had the advantage of a preparatory school in Amsterdam, Holland; a course of instruction in the University of Leyden, and was afterward graduated at Harvard College. Andrew Johnson's educational experience, if the least extensive, was certainly the most romantic, as he was taught to read when a village tailor by the lady who became his wife. The little schooling Jackson had he received in a long pen twenty feet square, and, if we may believe his biographers, he was an exceedingly ignorant man. "His ignorance of law, history, politics, science—of everything which he who governs a country ought to know," says Parton, "was extreme." A member of Jackson's family once stated that the General did not believe the world was round. He had never read a book through, except "The Vicar of Wakefield," when elected President of the United States. His natural endowments almost exclusively were the sources of his success. Zachary Taylor's schooling was of no higher grade. "He was," says Scott, "quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance." He always seemed suspicious of any officer whose literary acquirements extended beyond "good old Dilworth's spelling book." Yet a more faithful Executive never entered the White House. Lincoln's early educational opportunities were not much better. Fillmore, and also Washington attended common schools only.

Van Buren's, as well as Mr. Cleveland's, schooling was of the academic grade, and Monroe was in William and Mary College but a part of a course when he left to enter the army. Of all military Presidents, General Grant was the only one educated at West Point. Thirteen Presidents, including the President-elect, were college graduates, their educational facilities varying according to the rank and character of their respective colleges.

The extent of their experiences, particularly, in public affairs prior to inauguration would range pretty closely doubtless in the ratio of their ages, though with a wide difference as to the character of their occupations. Twelve Presidents were lawyers only. Garfield had the most varied occupation; he was a teacher, preacher, lawyer and soldier before becoming a statesman. John Quincy Adams was professor of rhetoric in Harvard College, besides having been a lawyer and statesman. Jackson was taught the alphabet in a log schoolhouse, and was a lawyer, planter and soldier. Arthur was a teacher and lawyer before he presided over the United States Senate. Of the other soldier Presidents, Hayes, Pierce, Monroe and the President-elect were lawyers, Grant a tanner, William Henry Harrison a physician and Washington a surveyor.

Taylor was a soldier and a soldier only, by profession and occupation; though the hero of the Mexican conquest, a war, by the way, in which he simply obeyed orders, and of numerous Indian wars, he was never wounded and he never fought a duel.

If we include President Lincoln, who was a militia captain for a short time in the Black Hawk war under General Taylor, we shall find that a majority of our Presidents have been military men. Of these General Grant doubtless had the most extensive fighting experience and received the greatest number of promotions. He rose from Lieutenant to General. Monroe had risen from cadet to Colonel when he was wounded in the shoulder at Trenton. Washington, Jackson, William Henry Harrison, and Taylor were Major-Generals; Garfield was a Major-General and Hayes a Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Pierce was a Brigadier-General, and the President-elect Brigadier-General of Volunteers by brevet. Arthur was Quarter-master General on the staff of the Governor of New York.

Hayes was wounded four times in battle; Jackson also received four wounds, though none of them in battle. When captured by the British, while a mere boy, he received two severe saber cuts, one on the hand and the other on the head, for refusing to black an officer's boots. In his second duel he was slightly wounded in the breast and then deliberately killed his antagonist, Dickenson. His fourth wound, which was the most severe, when two balls and a slug were planted in his shoulder, was received in a row with Colonel Benton, at Nashville. General Harrison was slightly wounded in the thigh at the battle of Tippecanoe. General Pierce was accidentally injured in battle by being thrown from his horse in the advance on the City of Mexico.

In extent and variety of purely political work, John Adams doubtless stands first. He filled consecutively thirteen important public positions, viz.: Chairman of the Resistance Committee in the Massachusetts Colony; member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and of the First Continental Congress, in which he was a member of ninety committees; Commissioner to Versailles; Minister Plenipotentiary and Commercial Agent to Great Britain; also to Holland; Minister to France; First Minister to London; Vice President of the United States, President; and subsequently Presidential Elector and Member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. Monroe filled twelve high positions of trust, the last of which was President. John Quincy Adams occupied ten different positions as a statesman, holding the last one seventeen years as Representative in Congress, and dying on the floor of the House.

William Henry Harrison, if we include the office of County Clerk, also filled ten positions; for though he had been Secretary of the Northwest Territory, Governor of Indiana and Louisiana, Delegate in Congress, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Representative in Congress, State Senator, Presidential Elector, United States Senator and Minister to Colombia, he was County Clerk, the last office he held before he became President, quite an exceptional circumstance.

A majority of the Presidents rose step by step almost continuously to that high office. Some met with serious reverses, however. Lincoln was defeated for United States Senator by Douglas previous to being nominated for the Presidency. Polk was defeated twice for Governor of Tennessee before he became President, and the President-elect had been previously defeated for Governor of Indiana. No candidate ever met with a more surprising defeat than did Andrew Jackson, when, after receiving the highest number of electoral votes for the Presidency, he was defeated in the House of Representatives by John Quincy Adams; and no man, perhaps, ever exhibited more of that determination which achieves success than did Jackson afterward.

Two other equally surprising reversals may be noted, one in the case of Van Buren, and the other of Arthur. resident Jackson had appointed the former Minister to St. James's, and Mr. Van Buren, shortly after his arrival in London, was chagrined to find that the Senate, through the influence of his political enemy, John C. Calhoun, had rejected his nomination. He returned to be nominated and elected to fill the place of Calhoun as Vice-President, which led to his nomination and election as President. The removal of Arthur as Collector of the Port of New York, his nomination for the Vice Presidency and succession through Garfield's unfortunate death to fill the place of Mr. Hayes, who had removed him, is still fresh in the public mind.

There seems to be a current opinion that a statesman who accepts a Cabinet position has little chance of becoming President, yet Monroe had been both Secretary of War and Secretary of State, and the latter position had also been filled by Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan.

Though Mr. Harrison at the recent election received a little less and Mr. Cleveland a little more than 48 per cent. of the popular vote, the President-elect carried nearly 53 per cent. of the States and received over 58 per cent. of the electoral vote. It has frequently happened that the successful candidate did not receive a majority of the popular vote. Such was the case with Polk, Taylor, Buchanan, Lincoln when first elected, Garfield, and Cleveland in 1884. In two other cases the successful candidate did not receive the highest plurality: those of John Quincy Adams and R. B. Hayes.

A question of some interest, in certain quarters at least, is that of removals. For the first forty years of the Government but seventy-four office-holders were removed by the Executive and not above half of these for political reasons. Jefferson, who made thirty-nine of these removals, expressed himself in a letter as follows: "Good men to whom there is no objection, but a difference of political opinion practised on only so far as the right of a private citizen will justify, are not proper subjects for removal." And John Quincy Adams refused to dismiss any man from office on account of his political views.

The tallest President was Washington, whose stature was six feet four inches, and the shortest, James Madison, who was not above five and one-half feet in height. Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Lincoln, Garfield and Arthur were all six feet or over. John Adams, his son John Quincy, and General Taylor, are each said to have been five feet eight inches, the same height as the President-elect. As regards weight, Jackson, though six feet and one inch in height, was probably the lightest in avoirdupois, as he only turned the scale at 145 pounds. President Cleveland, when inaugurated, is said to have weighed 240 pounds, but has probably increased somewhat since.

None of the Presidents were rich as wealth is now rated—none of them millionaires. The President-elect is said to be worth about $25,000. Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Johnson, Pierce, Taylor Polk, the senior President Harrison, and Monroe were none of them probably wealthier than this when they entered upon the duties of the Executive. Washington, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Tyler and Buchanan were severally worth upward of $200,000. Ex-President Hayes and Mr. Cleveland are said to be in comfortable if not affluent circumstances. Mr. Arthur left an estate worth $150,000.

THE TRANS-BAIKAL.

The Grand Lama Ignorant of the Existence of America.

George Kennan's contribution to the March Century is a description of his visit to the Grand Lama of the Trans-Baikal, whose portrait forms the frontispiece of the number. The article is profusely illustrated, and from it we quote the following:

"After dinner I had a long talk with the Grand Lama about my native country, geography, and the shape of earth. It seemed very strange to find anywhere on the globe, in the nineteenth century, an educated man and high ecclesiastical dignitary who had never even heard of America, and who did not feel at all sure that the world was round. The Grand Lama was such a man.

"'You have been in many countries,' he said through an interpreter, 'and have talked with the wise men of the West; what is your opinion with regard to the shape of the earth?"

"'I think,' I replied, 'that it is shaped like a great ball.'

"'I have heard so before,' said the Grand Lama looking thoughtfully away into vacancy. 'The Russian officers whom I have met have told me that the world is round. Such a belief is contrary to the teachings of our old Thiebetan books, but I have observed that the Russian wise men predict eclipses accurately; and if they can tell beforehand when the sun and moon are to be darkened, they probably know something about the shape of the earth. Why do you think that the earth is round?'

"'I have many reasons for thinking so,' I answered; 'but perhaps the best and strongest reason is that I have been around it.'

"This statement seemed to give the Grand Lama a sort of mental shock. inquired. 'What do you mean by "around it?" How do you know that you have been around it?'

"I turned my back upon my home, I replied, and traveled many months in the course taken by the sun. I crossed wide continents and great oceans. Every night the sun set before my face and every morning it rose behind my back. The earth always seemed flat, but I could not find anywhere an end nor an edge, and at last, when I had traveled more than thirty thousand versts, I found myself again in my own country and returned to my home from a direction exactly opposite to that which I had taken in leaving it. If the world was flat, do you think I could have done this?'

"'It is very strange,' said the Grand Lama, after a thoughtful pause of a moment. 'Where is your country? How far is it beyond St. Petersburg?'

"'My country is farther from St. Petersburg than St. Petersburg is from here,' I replied. 'It lies almost exactly under our feet, and if we could go directly through the earth, that would be the shortest way to reach it.

"'Are your countrymen walking around with their heads downward under our feet?' asked the Grand Lama with evident interest and surprise, but without any perceptible change in his habitually impassive face.

"'Yes,' I replied; 'and to them we seem to be sitting heads downward here.'

"The Grand Lama then asked me to describe minutely the route that we had followed in coming from America to Siberia, and to name the countries through which we had passed. He knew that Germany adjoined Russia on the west, he had heard of British India and of England,—probably through Thibet,—and he had a vague idea of the extent and situation of the Pacific Ocean; but of the Atlantic and of the continent that lies between the two great oceans he knew nothing.

"After a long talk, in the course of which we discussed the sphericity of the earth from every possible point of view, the Grand Lama seemed to be partly or wholly convinced of the truth of that doctrine, and said, with a sigh, 'It is not in accordance with the teachings of our books; but the Russians must be right.'

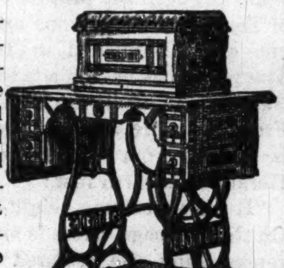
"It is a somewhat remarkable fact that Dr. Erman, the only foreigner who had seen the lamasery of Goose Lake previous to our visit, had an almost precisely similar conversation concerning the shape of the earth with the man who was then (in 1828) Grand Lama. Almost sixty years elapsed between Dr. Erman's visit and ours, but the doctrine of the sphericity of the earth continued throughout that period to trouble ecclesiastical minds in this remote East Siberian lamasery; and it is not improbable that sixty years hence some traveler from the western world may be asked by some future Grand Lama to give his reasons for believing the world to be a sphere."

D'Israeli's Estimate of America.

St. Louis Magazine.

Lord Beaconsfield had very positive opinions as to the United States. In 1837, when he was plain Benjamin D'Israeli, a struggling young author, he thus wrote in "Venetia."

"What America is deficient in is creative intellect. It has no nationality. Its intelligence has been imported, like its manufactured goods. Its inhabitants are a people, but are they a nation? I wish that the empire of the Incas and kingdom of Montezuma had not been sacrificed. I wish that the republic of the Puritans had blended with the tribes of the wilderness."



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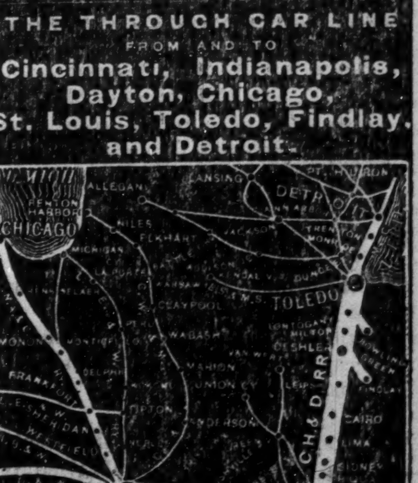

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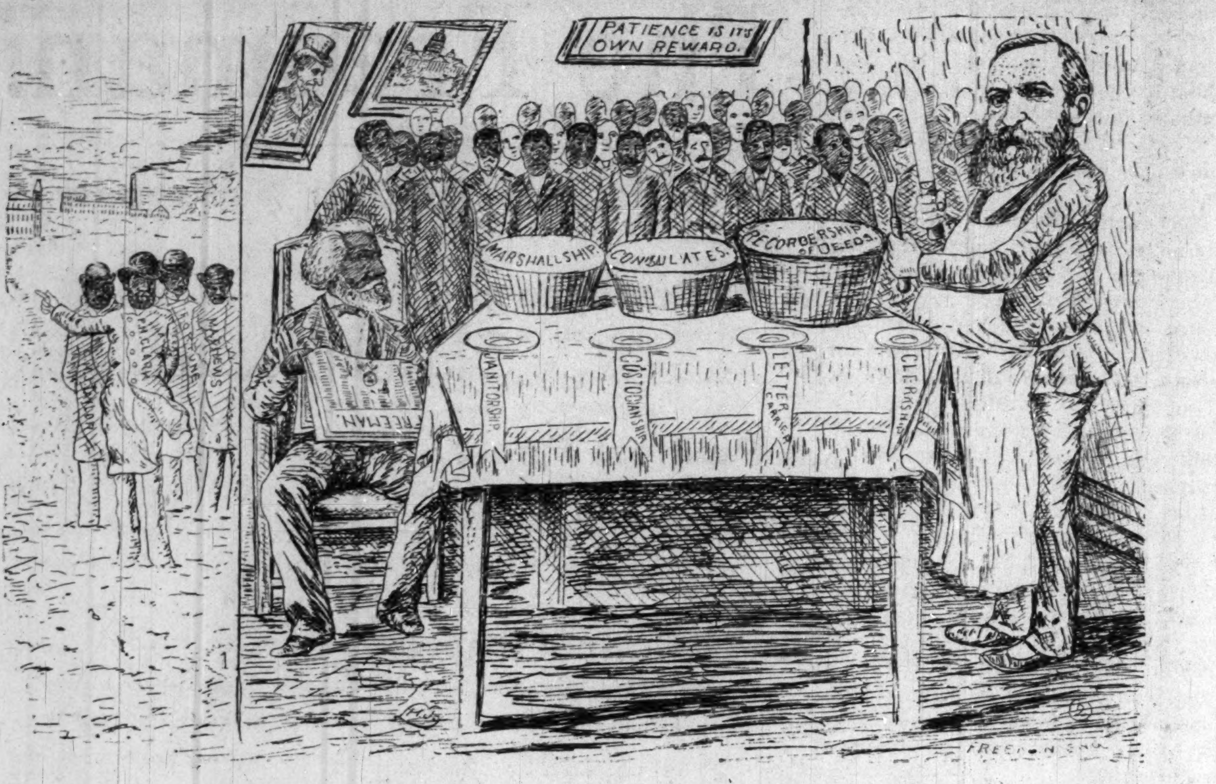

PRESIDENT HARRISON AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

1. The Colored Democrats out in the cold.
2. The offices are few but the seekers are many.

Editor Dan A. Rudd, of the American Catholic Tribune, is in Boston.

J. E. Ousley, an influential colored man, is clerk of Bolivar county, Miss.

Ex-Minister Bassett, of Hayti, is in Washington, D. C., the guest of Hon. Frederick Douglass.

Attorney James C. Matthews is thinking of moving to New York City for permanent residence.

Miss Ida B. Wells, of Memphis, is contributing some very interesting letters to the Christian Index, Jackson, Tenn.

Dr. William C. Combs, a recent graduate from the Meharry Medical College, Tennessee, contemplates locating in Kansas City, Mo.

W. A. Stewart, of Washington, is one of the most successful real estate broker and builder of the country- He cleared $10,000 last year.

Hon. Alfred Fairfax, a member of the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, was tendered a banquet recently by the citizens of Topeka.

Edward Hatten one of the colored pioneers of Califofnia died recently in that State. He was originally from Tidewater, Virginia.

G. W. Huntley, one of the colored members of the Mississippi legislature, is spoken of for the next Congressional nomination in his district.

James B. Elbert was the only colored graduate from the Indiana Medical College at its recent commencement. He will practice at Indianapolis.

J. F. Curtis, of St. Paul, Minn., until recently a mail transfer agent, has been promoted to a railway clerkship, through the kindness of Supt. Butler.

James M. Trotter, Recorder of the District of Columbia, receives $1.50 for every deed he records and has sometimes taken in $125 in one day.

At a recent examination for public school teachers held last week in the parish of Iberville, La., Miss Helen E. Simms, a colored lady of New Orleans, made the highest average.

O. M. Waring, of St. Louis, Mo., a brother to Rev. Wm. Waring, is a candidate for the Haytian Mission, and another brother Robt. C. Waring, of Chicago, wants to be Recorder of Deeds.

By special invitation of the members of the North Carolina Legislature—Democrats and Republicans—President J. C. Price, D. D., spoke in the House of Representatives a few nights ago on the "Future of the Negro?"

Dr. W. H. Mansifee, who graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical college, Feb. 19th, was tendered a delightful reception by the Garden City Literary and Social Club, Thursday evening Feb. 21st.

Mr. Troy Porter, of Paris, Ill.,, is being urged for a representative position under the State government, as canal or penitentiary commissioner. He owns and controls the only colored plumbing and gas fitting establishment in the State, with $15,000 to $20,000 worth of stock on hand. He is one of the wealthiest colored men in Illinois.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Colored Graduates in Dentistry and Medicines.

The commencement exercises of the Meharry Medical Department, and the Dental Department, of Central Tennessee College, were held at Masonic Theatre, Nashville, Feb. 21. The exercises marked the thirteenth anniversary of the Medical Department and the third of the Dental. This is the only colored Dental school in the United States and the Medical College is one of two in the country. The house was packed to overflowing. After a tastefully prepared programme had been rendered, President Braden, in a few well-chosen words, conferred the degree of dentistry upon the following: Thomas Aulston Curtis, Marion, Ala.; Daniel Webster Fields, Mason, Tenn.; Stephen Maberry Hickman, Temperance Hall, Tenn.; James Bullock Maclin, M. D., Shreveport, La.; James Reynolds Porter, A. B., Savannah, Ga; Alonzo Maury White, Nashville, Tenn.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following: Preston Robert Burrus, M. A. Nashville, Tenn.; Jonathan Smith Cameron, Baltimore, Md.; William Clifford Combs, Kansas City, Mo.; Scott Washington Crosthwait, Nashville; John Wesley Dickson, Orangeburgh, S. C.; Joseph Fernando Dyson, A. B., B. D., Bloomington, Ill.; Owen Walter James, Jackson, Miss.; John Julecture Mays, Orangeburgh, S. C.; Calvin McCarthy, Clinton, Ga.; Jeremiah Peters, Louisville, Ky.; Gordon Phipps, Hartford, Ky.; Henry Lewis Smith, D. D. S., Bastrop, Tex.; John McPherson Thompson, A. B., Columbia, S. C.; Robert Samuel White, Nashville, Tenn.

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Gate City Press says:

The boldest venture in Negro journalism is the handsomely illustrated eight page Freeman, published at Indianapolis by E. E. Cooper. Last week's issue contained ten well executed large sized cuts of leading colored people, among whom are Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, Mrs. Mary Ella Mossell, Miss Ida B. Wells (Iola), Hon. James M. Townsend, Edwin Fletcher Horn and others, also a scene representing a ticket seller at a prominent theater refusing to sell tickets in the parquet circle to pair of well dressed colored people on the ground that they were all sold, but a seedy looking Irishman who came up was told there were plenty of good seats left yet. Editor Cooper is surely shooting at the stars But where will his arrow strike? Let us hope it will go straight to the sun. To succeed it would seem that the Negro must attempt the impossible nay, perform it. However brief his glory Editor Cooper can boast of the most pretentious newspaper yet published by a Negro.

Virginia Lancet says:

Decidedly the best newspaper in typographical make up and mechanical arrangement published by colored men in this country is the Freeman an illustrated independent journal issued every Saturday at Indianapolis, Ind. If our people desire a really good paper we advice them to subscribe to it. Among its contributors are many of the best Negro writers in this country.

Baptist Messenger Baltimore, Md., says:

We were greatly pleased to find among our exchanges the welcome face of The Freeman, an eight page paper published at Indianapolis, Indiana. Perusing its contents of intelligent and instructive articles we became convinced of its superiority as a paper of untold worth to its thousands of eager readers, and one that should find its way into the home of every colored family in this broad land.

The first page has an admirable wood cut engraving of the Hon. Frederick Douglass, the champion of equal rights and religious liberty, together with an article upon some of the sorest trials and political acheivments of this great defender of his race.

The Freeman is a harbinger of instruction and a beacon light in the phalanx of journalism; We wish it God speed.

The Baptist Leader, Selma, Alabama, says:

The Freeman, published at Indianapolis, Ind., is the most extensive paper both in size and information, published by colored people in the United States It gathers news from the Lakes to the Gulf, from Maine to California, and watches the cables from the distant shores. It is a six column eight page weekly with cuts and biographical sketches of the leading men and women of our race.

The Star of Zion says:

The Indianapolis Freeman is certainly making a worthy record for itself as an illustrated Negro journal. It is the first enterprise of the kind ever undertaken, and deserves all the success it is likely to receive, and more. It is popular. able and vigorous in its editorial utterances. It is filling a long felt want, and we bid Brother Cooper Godspeed in his commendable effort.

The Philadelphia Sentinel says:

The initial pictorial journal of the race in the United States, so far as in known, has just been issued by Mr. Edward E. Cooper, a widely known Indiana newspaper man, who for the last two years has been the proprietor and editor of The Freeman, a strong and independent sheet published in Indianapolis. The paper has been made into an illustrated paper, with the same name The Freeman. The following mention of it is clipped from the Boston Morning Herald of the 17th inst.:

"It is a six column eight-page sheet. On the first page there is an engraving representing the colored Americans passing from slavery to emancipation The central figure is that of Abraham Lincoln unloosening the shackles from the limbs of the slaves. An excellen likeness of the Hon. Frederick Douglass adorns one page, and scenes from his life are given as follows: Mrs. Auld, his Mistress' daughter, teaching him to read; his first escape from slavery; found in the woods by his old friend "Sandy"; capture and imprisonment in jail; second escape and an encounter with a mob in Indiana; Marshall at President Garfield's administration; revisit to his old home in Maryland; his present home in Anacostia. There are other features in the paper which make it a most valuable journal for both white and black Americans who wish to keep themselves posted as to the progress of the race in all the departments of life." It is to be hoped that our people in Boston will take an interest in, and become subscribers for The Freeman. The subscription is $2.50 per year, and $1.35 for six months. It is well worth twice the amount.

Protestantism is the only system of religion now extant that makes any distinction as to its votaries on account of color. Catholicism strongly appeals to the religeously inclined by virtue of the act that it makes no such distinction. —New Jersey Trumpet.

James L. Scriven, formerly a resident of New York city, is now an orange grower and shipper at Martin, Marion county, Fla. He writes that he shipped on his own account 200 boxes of orages last Fall which netted him $300.

It was peculiarly appropriate that a press convention should assemble in Washington early this week.

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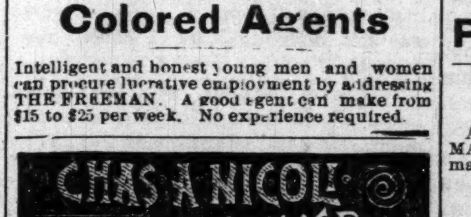
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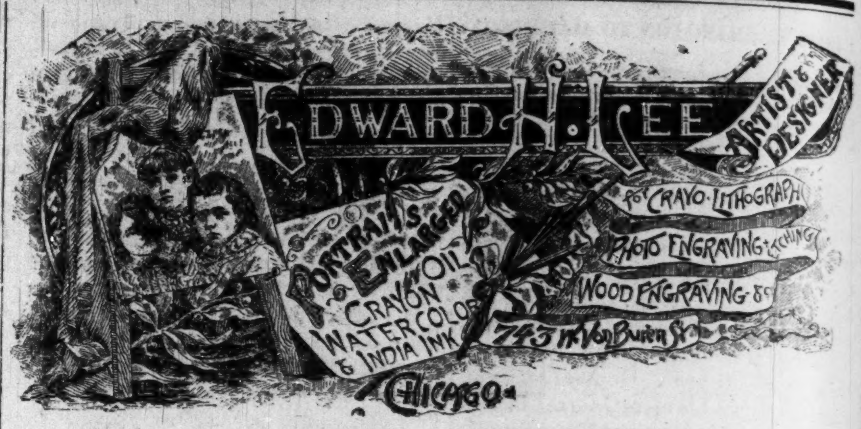

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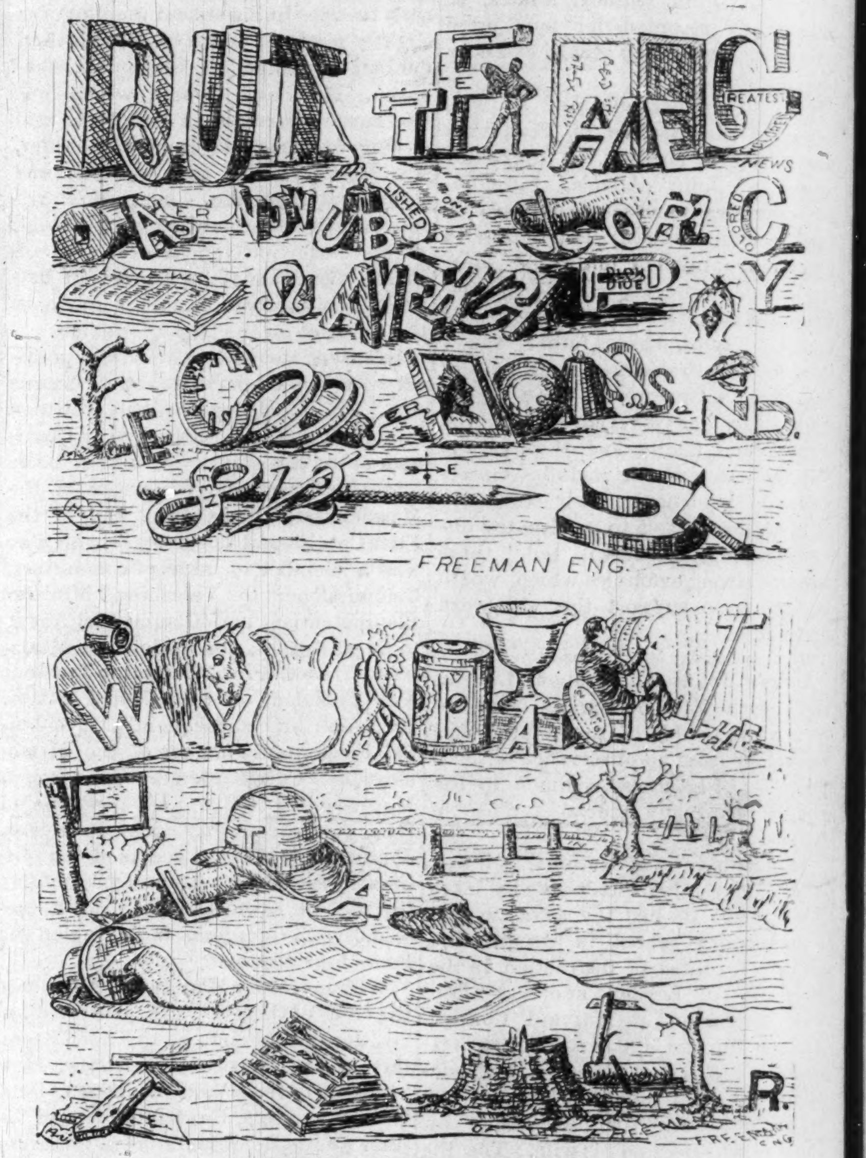

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In order to increase the circulation of The Freeman we have decided to give the first five persons who **Read The Freeman's Rebus Correctly** by the first of May **$2.50 in Gold** and the next ten $1.00 in Gold and to all who come after these a 6 month subscription to **The Freeman.** Solutions will be filed as received whether right or wrong, with Name, Address and Date, immediately after May 1st the corcect solution will be published and the names of all sending in correct solutions, and forwarded to each party that has sent in a solution. The gold will be sent at the same time to each party properly reading the rebus. Persons sending in solutions must **Enclose 50c** for each solution, this will pay a two months subscription, so should you fail in the solution you will get **The Freeman** for two months at any rate. You may send as many different solutions as you wish that is you may read the rebus different ways, but for each solution you must send 50c. Where two solutions are sent in from the same family we will send one copy of **The Freeman** for four months instead of two copies for two months; for three solutions from one family we will send **The Freeman** six months; for four solutions, eight months, for five, ten months, for six, twelve months, etc. etc What we want is to get **The Freeman** in every home and for this purpose are giving these prizes in gold. The rebus is easily read, and we hope each person getting a gold piece will endeavor to do us that amount of good by showing **The Freeman** to their friends and getting us up a club, when it is possible. Send in your solution to the rebus as soon as possible and get the benefit of reading **The Freeman.** Write your name, postoffice and State plainly. Address, **THE FREEMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.**

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